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States are ranked on 117 items of data that may be used to understand, explain, interpret, and evaluate various aspects of State school systems. The general categories of the listings are (1) population, (2) enrollment and attendance, (3) teachers, (4) educational attainment, (5) financial resources, (6) governmental and school revenues, (7) expenditures and debt, and (8) miscellaneous. Similar data for 1968 can be found in EA 001 710. (HW)

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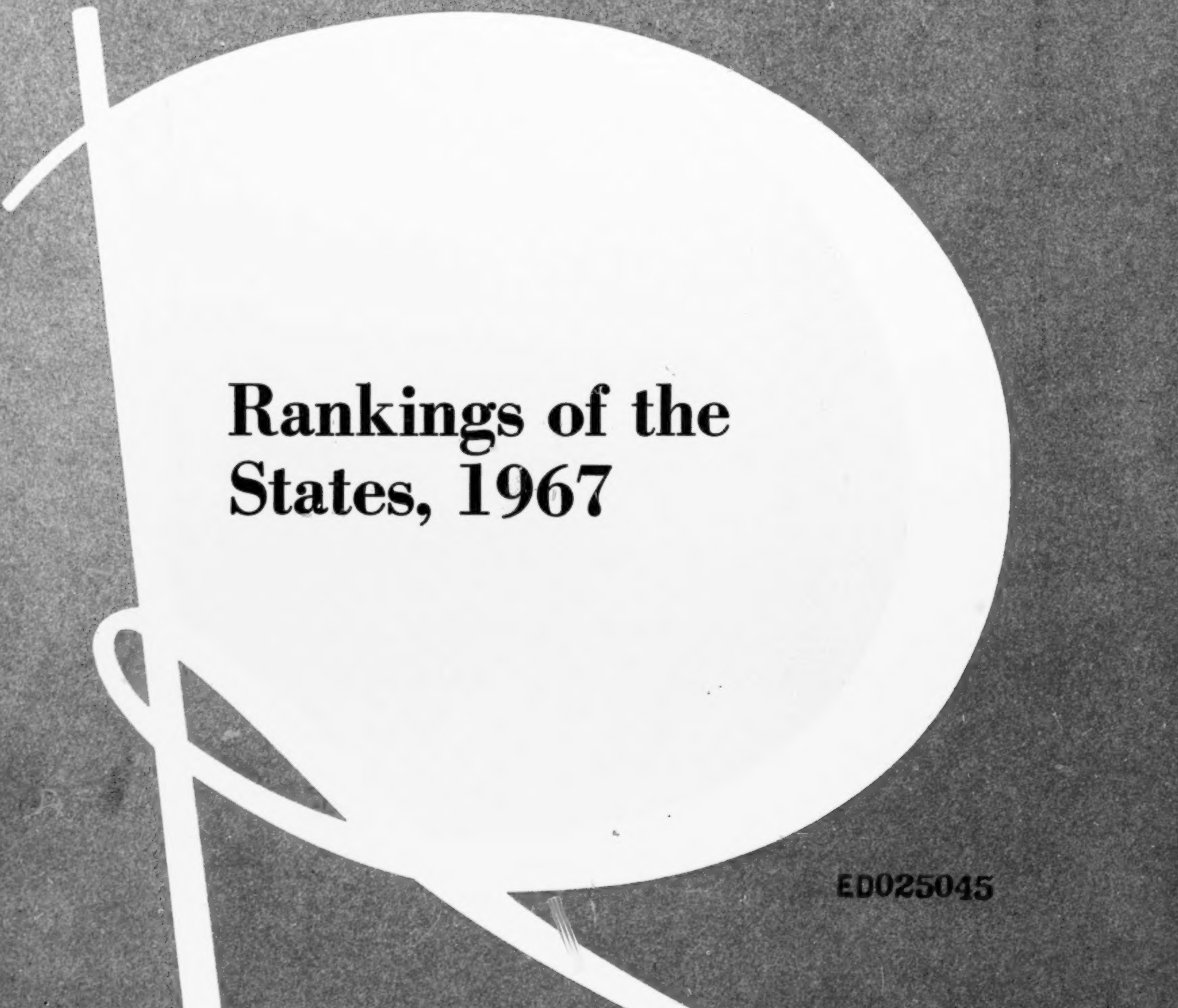

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FOREWORD

The 117 ranked lists that constitute this Report present data that may be used in understanding, explaining, interpreting, and possibly evaluating various aspects of a given state school system. The range of the items, however, illustrates the difficulty of making a defensible single judgment of the effort or the effectiveness of a given state in working on its educational problems. These rankings do not provide a basis for a composite ranking of the 50 state school systems.

The figures used in the rankings are the latest available. Some are estimates, prepared in advance of detailed reports, and hence are subject to revision. Some are based on sampling studies, for which measures of sampling variability are not recorded in this Report. Readers are cautioned against basing conclusions on slight differences among states in rankings on a specific item, and against using the data or rankings in trend research since the series is not revised when final figures become available.

The national totals shown in most tables include the District of Columbia; but because the District comprises a single urban school system, and hence is not comparable to state school systems, figures for it are not shown separately. Data for Canal Zone, Guam, Puerto Rico, and Virgin Islands are included whenever they are available, because they are of interest to educators in these areas.

When the figures for two or more states are identical, the states are listed alphabetically and given the same rank; the appropriate number is then picked up with the next state in rank. The numbers at the bottom of each table refer to items in the list of references and to the pages from which the basic data were obtained.

Each annual edition of this Report contains certain tables repeated from year to year; other tables are deleted or added as requests come to us from the users of this Report. Requests for additional tables will be given consideration depending on the availability of the required data.

The first report of the Research Division which attempted to rank the states was issued in 1942 in connection with the NEA legislative program. The annual series entitled Rankings of the States in essentially its present format began in 1957.

GLEN ROBINSON
Director, Research Division

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POPULATION

This section contains tables on total population, migration rate, school-age population, population 65 years of age and older, birth rates, population density, and percent of population that is urban.

Total Resident Population

In 1966, the resident population of the United States totaled 195,857,000. California had the largest number of inhabitants, 18,918,000; Alaska, the smallest, 272,000. Six states each had a population over 10,000,000: California, New York, Pennsylvania, Texas, Illinois, and Ohio. At the other extreme, 13 states had fewer than 1,000,000 inhabitants. (See Table 1.)

From 1960 to 1965, the population of the United States increased 9.1 percent (Table 2). Three states, West Virginia, Wyoming, and Iowa had decreases in population. Four states had increases under 3 percent. Nineteen states had increases above the national average; four of these states--Nevada, Alaska, Arizona, and California--had increases over 20 percent.

Table 3 shows the net total migration rate, 1960 to 1964. Nevada had the greatest gain through migration, and West Virginia lost the most through migration (Table 3).

School-Age Population

As of July 1, 1966, the school-age population (5 through 17 years of age) was estimated at 50,814,000 (Table 4). This group comprised 25.9 percent of total resident population (Table 5). California and New York had over 4,000,000 school-age children each; five other states had over 2,000,000 each. Two states, Alaska and Wyoming, each had less than 100,000.

School-age population in numbers has greater meaning when a comparison is made with the number of adults aged 21 to 64, assumed to be the working population (Table 8). Nationwide in 1966 there were 52 school-age children for every 100 adults aged 21 to 64. At one extreme was New Mexico with 69 children per 100 adults at at the other extreme was New York with 45.

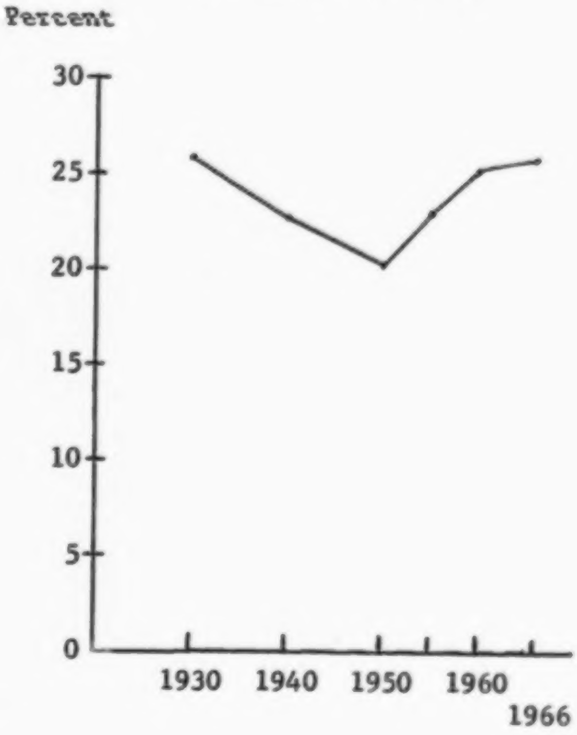
Persons 65 and Older

In 1966, almost a tenth (9.4 percent) of the population was 65 years of age and older (Table 9). In each of nine states, this age group comprised 11 percent or more of the population. Hawaii, Nevada, and Alaska had the smallest proportions of elderly persons, under 6 percent.

The portion of the population that is 65 years of age and older has increased; in 1900, it was 4.1 percent; in 1930, 5.4 percent; in 1966, 9.4 percent.

Although in 1960 and in 1966, three of the New England states, Vermont, Massachusetts, and Maine, had high proportions of persons 65 years of age and older, they had comparatively small percentages of

PERCENT OF POPULATION OF SCHOOL AGE (5-17)



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increase from 1960 to 1966. Vermont had the smallest increase, 0.6 percent; and Arizona, the highest, 36.3 percent. Nationwide, this age group increased 11.5 percent (Table 10). For the total population the increase during the same six years was 9.1 percent; for the school-age population it was 15.8 percent.

Birth Rates

In 1965, the birth rate (number of registered live births per 1,000 population) nationwide was 19.4. Kansas and Oklahoma with 16.9 had the lowest rate in the country. The highest birth rate was in Alaska, 28.2 (Table 11).

Population Density

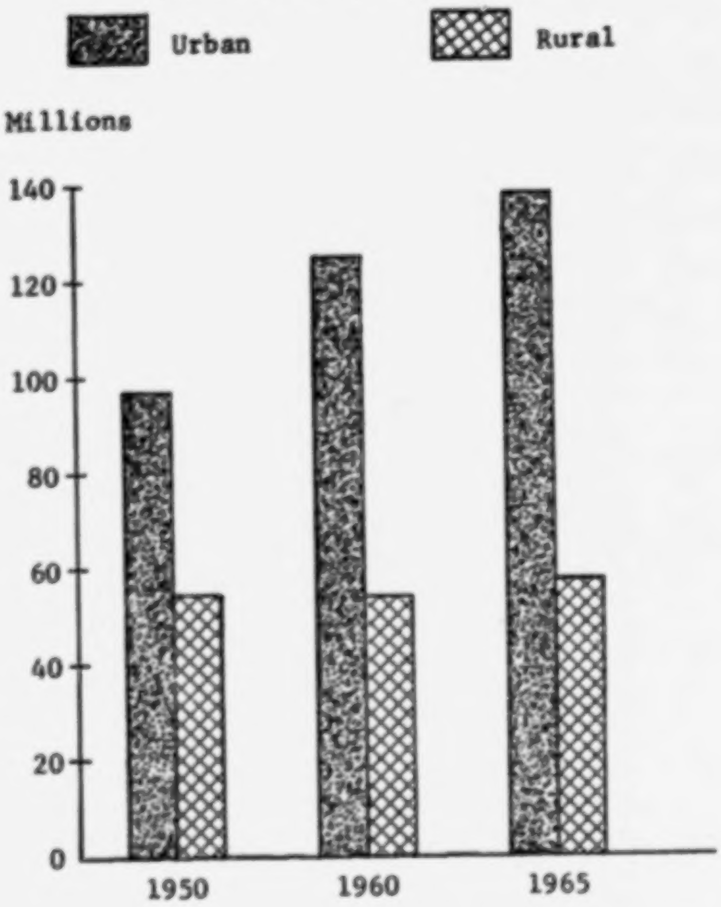
Population density, defined as the number of persons per square mile, is an item that demands consideration by school systems, especially in sparsely populated areas, for it affects both consolidation of small schools and transportation of pupils.

As shown in Table 12, there were 55 persons per square mile, on the average, nationwide in 1966. The range is wide, from 917 persons per square mile in New Jersey and 849 in Rhode Island to under one person per square mile in Alaska. Seven other states, Wyoming, Nevada, Montana, New Mexico, Idaho, South Dakota, and North Dakota, had fewer than 10 persons per square mile.

Urban Population

According to the Bureau of the Census definition, the urban population generally comprises persons living in places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, or in other areas which have a density of 1,500 persons or more per square mile.

URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION



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In 1965, 70.6 percent of the population of the United States was classified as urban; 18 states were above the national average. New Jersey had the largest percent of urban population, 87.7 percent; and North Dakota, the smallest, 38.0 percent. Ten states had populations more than 75 percent urban, and 11 states had populations less than half urban. (See Table 13.)

1--Provisional Estimates of Total Resident Population, July 1, 1966

1.	California	18,918,000
2.	New York	18,258,000
3.	Pennsylvania	11,582,000
4.	Texas	10,752,000
5.	Illinois	10,722,000
6.	Ohio	10,305,000
7.	Michigan	8,374,000
8.	New Jersey	6,898,000
9.	Florida	5,941,000
10.	Massachusetts	5,383,000
11.	North Carolina	5,000,000
12.	Indiana	4,918,000
13.	Missouri	4,508,000
14.	Virginia	4,507,000
15.	Georgia	4,459,000
16.	Wisconsin	4,161,000
17.	Tennessee	3,883,000
18.	Maryland	3,613,000
19.	Louisiana	3,603,000
20.	Minnesota	3,576,000
21.	Alabama	3,517,000
22.	Kentucky	3,183,000
23.	Washington	2,980,000
24.	Connecticut	2,875,000
25.	Iowa	2,747,000
26.	South Carolina	2,586,000
27.	Oklahoma	2,458,000
28.	Mississippi	2,327,000
29.	Kansas	2,250,000
30.	Colorado	1,977,000
31.	Arkansas	1,955,000
	Oregon	1,955,000
33.	West Virginia	1,794,000
34.	Arizona	1,618,000
35.	Nebraska	1,456,000
36.	New Mexico	1,022,000
37.	Utah	1,008,000
38.	Maine	983,000
39.	Rhode Island	898,000
40.	Hawaii	718,000
41.	Montana	702,000
42.	Idaho	694,000
43.	South Dakota	682,000
44.	New Hampshire	681,000
45.	North Dakota	650,000
46.	Delaware	512,000
47.	Nevada	454,000
48.	Vermont	405,000
49.	Wyoming	329,000
50.	Alaska	272,000
	UNITED STATES	195,857,000
	Puerto Rico	2,668,000

Ref. 17:15.

2--Percent Change in Total Resident Population, April 1, 1960, to July 1, 1966

1.	Nevada	60.6%
2.	Alaska	24.5
	Arizona	24.5
4.	California	20.3
5.	Florida	19.9
6.	Maryland	16.4
7.	Hawaii	15.3
8.	Delaware	15.1
9.	New Jersey	13.8
10.	Connecticut	13.5
11.	Utah	13.1
12.	Virginia	13.0
13.	Colorado	12.7
14.	New Hampshire	12.5
15.	Georgia	12.4
16.	Texas	12.3
17.	Oregon	10.6
18.	Louisiana	10.1
19.	Arkansas	9.5
20.	North Carolina	9.1
	UNITED STATES	9.1
21.	New York	8.9
22.	Tennessee	8.8
23.	New Mexico	8.1
24.	South Carolina	7.7
25.	Alabama	7.4
26.	Michigan	7.0
27.	Mississippi	6.7
28.	Illinois	6.2
	Ohio	6.2
30.	Indiana	5.5
31.	Oklahoma	5.4
32.	Wisconsin	5.3
33.	Kentucky	4.8
	Rhode Island	4.8
	Washington	4.8
36.	Massachusetts	4.7
	Minnesota	4.7
38.	Missouri	4.3
39.	Vermont	4.1
40.	Idaho	4.0
41.	Montana	3.8
42.	Kansas	3.6
43.	Nebraska	3.3
44.	Pennsylvania	2.3
45.	Maine	1.7
	North Dakota	1.7
47.	South Dakota	0.2
48.	Iowa	- 0.4
49.	Wyoming	- 0.8
50.	West Virginia	- 3.5
	Puerto Rico	13.6

Ref. 17:15.

3--Net Total Migration Rate (per 100 Midperiod Population), 1960 to 1964

1.	Nevada	+30.6
2.	Arizona	+ 9.2
3.	Florida	+ 8.1
4.	California	+ 7.9
5.	New Jersey	+ 4.6
6.	Connecticut	+ 4.2
7.	Maryland	+ 4.0
8.	Delaware	+ 3.8
9.	Colorado	+ 3.4
	New Hampshire	+ 3.4
11.	Virginia	+ 3.3
12.	Arkansas	+ 2.4
13.	Hawaii	+ 2.3
14.	New York	+ 1.9
15.	Georgia	+ 1.6
	Oregon	+ 1.6
17.	Texas	+ 0.9
18.	Tennessee	+ 0.8
	UNITED STATES	+ 0.8
19.	Oklahoma	+ 0.7
20.	North Carolina	- 0.2
21.	Utah	- 0.3
22.	Louisiana	- 0.6
23.	Illinois	- 0.8
24.	Missouri	- 1.0
	Ohio	- 1.0
26.	South Carolina	- 1.4
	Washington	- 1.4
28.	Alabama	- 1.5
	Alaska	- 1.5
	Nebraska	- 1.5
31.	Massachusetts	- 1.6
	Mississippi	- 1.6
33.	Kentucky	- 1.7
	Rhode Island	- 1.7
35.	Indiana	- 2.0
36.	Michigan	- 2.1
	Wisconsin	- 2.1
38.	Montana	- 2.3
39.	Pennsylvania	- 2.5
40.	Kansas	- 3.0
41.	Minnesota	- 3.2
42.	Maine	- 3.3
43.	Vermont	- 3.5
44.	Idaho	- 3.6
45.	South Dakota	- 3.7
46.	New Mexico	- 4.0
47.	North Dakota	- 4.3
	Wyoming	- 4.3
49.	Iowa	- 4.9
50.	West Virginia	- 6.6
	Puerto Rico	- 1.2

Ref. 15:10.

4--Estimated School-Age Population (5-17), July 1, 1966

1.	California	4,735,000
2.	New York	4,275,000
3.	Texas	2,900,000
4.	Pennsylvania	2,868,000
5.	Ohio	2,765,000
6.	Illinois	2,705,000
7.	Michigan	2,337,000
8.	New Jersey	1,680,000
9.	Florida	1,460,000
10.	North Carolina	1,331,000
11.	Indiana	1,325,000
12.	Massachusetts	1,310,000
13.	Georgia	1,208,000
14.	Virginia	1,172,000
15.	Wisconsin	1,135,000
16.	Missouri	1,126,000
17.	Louisiana	1,035,000
18.	Tennessee	1,000,000
19.	Alabama	995,000
	Minnesota	995,000
21.	Maryland	965,000
22.	Kentucky	851,000
23.	Washington	800,000
24.	South Carolina	736,000
25.	Connecticut	724,000
26.	Iowa	719,000
27.	Mississippi	674,000
28.	Oklahoma	607,000
29.	Kansas	590,000
30.	Colorado	538,000
31.	Arkansas	510,000
32.	Oregon	509,000
33.	West Virginia	469,000
34.	Arizona	446,000
35.	Nebraska	377,000
36.	New Mexico	314,000
37.	Utah	301,000
38.	Maine	258,000
39.	Rhode Island	220,000
40.	Hawaii	200,000
41.	Idaho	197,000
42.	Montana	196,000
43.	South Dakota	195,000
44.	North Dakota	180,000
45.	New Hampshire	176,000
46.	Delaware	140,000
47.	Nevada	112,000
48.	Vermont	108,000
49.	Wyoming	90,000
50.	Alaska	79,000
	UNITED STATES	50,814,000

Ref. 5:24.

5--Estimated School-Age Population (5-17) as Percent of Total Resident Population, 1966

1.	New Mexico	30.7%
2.	Utah	29.9
3.	Alaska	29.0
	Mississippi	29.0
5.	Louisiana	28.7
6.	South Dakota	28.6
7.	South Carolina	28.5
8.	Idaho	28.4
9.	Alabama	28.3
10.	Hawaii	27.9
	Michigan	27.9
	Montana	27.9
13.	Minnesota	27.8
14.	North Dakota	27.7
15.	Arizona	27.6
16.	Wyoming	27.4
17.	Delaware	27.3
	Wisconsin	27.3
19.	Colorado	27.2
20.	Georgia	27.1
21.	Texas	27.0
22.	Indiana	26.9
23.	Ohio	26.8
	Washington	26.8
25.	Kentucky	26.7
	Maryland	26.7
	Vermont	26.7
28.	North Carolina	26.6
29.	Iowa	26.2
	Kansas	26.2
	Maine	26.2
32.	Arkansas	26.1
	West Virginia	26.1
34.	Oregon	26.0
	Virginia	26.0
36.	Nebraska	25.9
	UNITED STATES	25.9
37.	New Hampshire	25.8
	Tennessee	25.8
39.	Connecticut	25.2
	Illinois	25.2
41.	California	25.0
	Missouri	25.0
43.	Pennsylvania	24.8
44.	Nevada	24.7
	Oklahoma	24.7
46.	Florida	24.6
47.	Rhode Island	24.5
48.	New Jersey	24.4
49.	Massachusetts	24.3
50.	New York	23.4

Ref. 5:24; 17:15.

6--Estimated Percent of Change in School-Age Population (5-17), 1965 to 1966

1.	Delaware	+3.7%
2.	New Hampshire	+3.5
3.	Connecticut	+3.4
	Washington	+3.4
5.	Alabama	+3.3
	Rhode Island	+3.3
7.	Maryland	+3.2
	South Dakota	+3.2
9.	Florida	+2.9
	Vermont	+2.9
11.	Wisconsin	+2.8
12.	Colorado	+2.7
13.	Alaska	+2.6
	Minnesota	+2.6
15.	Indiana	+2.5
16.	New Mexico	+2.3
17.	California	+2.1
	New Jersey	+2.1
19.	Maine	+2.0
20.	Michigan	+1.9
21.	Arizona	+1.8
	Louisiana	+1.8
	Nevada	+1.8
	Oregon	+1.8
25.	Arkansas	+1.6
	UNITED STATES	+1.6
26.	Hawaii	+1.5
	Illinois	+1.5
	Missouri	+1.5
	Ohio	+1.5
30.	Georgia	+1.4
	Virginia	+1.4
32.	Kentucky	+1.3
	New York	+1.3
34.	Kansas	+1.2
	Massachusetts	+1.2
	Texas	+1.2
37.	Pennsylvania	+1.0
38.	Mississippi	+0.9
39.	South Carolina	+0.8
40.	Iowa	+0.6
41.	Idaho	+0.5
	Montana	+0.5
	Nebraska	+0.5
44.	Oklahoma	+0.3
45.	North Carolina	+0.2
	Tennessee	+0.2
47.	Utah	0.0
48.	North Dakota	-1.1
	Wyoming	-1.1
50.	West Virginia	-2.1

Ref. 5:24.

7--Percent of Population Aged 21-64, 1966

1.	Nevada	52.4%
2.	New York	52.1
3.	New Jersey	52.0
4.	Connecticut	51.3
5.	Pennsylvania	51.2
6.	California	51.0
7.	Virginia	50.5
8.	Rhode Island	50.4
9.	Maryland	50.3
10.	Illinois	50.1
11.	Tennessee	50.0
12.	Massachusetts	49.8
13.	North Carolina	49.7
	Oregon	49.7
15.	Oklahoma	49.5
	UNITED STATES	49.5
16.	Delaware	49.2
	Ohio	49.2
18.	Missouri	49.1
19.	New Hampshire	49.0
20.	Washington	48.9
21.	Colorado	48.8
	West Virginia	48.8
23.	Georgia	48.7
24.	Hawaii	48.6
	Indiana	48.6
26.	Michigan	48.5
	Texas	48.5
28.	Florida	48.4
29.	Alabama	48.1
30.	Kansas	48.0
31.	Kentucky	47.9
32.	Wyoming	47.7
33.	South Carolina	47.6
34.	Vermont	47.4
35.	Arizona	47.3
36.	Arkansas	47.2
	Maine	47.2
38.	Alaska	47.1
	Wisconsin	47.1
40.	Nebraska	46.8
41.	Idaho	46.7
	Iowa	46.7
	Louisiana	46.7
	Montana	46.7
45.	Minnesota	46.2
	North Dakota	46.2
47.	Utah	45.3
48.	Mississippi	44.9
49.	South Dakota	44.7
50.	New Mexico	44.6

Ref. 14:4.

8--Number of School-Age Children (5-17) per 100 Adults Aged 21-64 in 1966

1.	New Mexico	69
2.	Utah	66
3.	Mississippi	64
	South Dakota	64
5.	Alaska	62
6.	Idaho	61
	Louisiana	61
8.	Minnesota	60
	Montana	60
	North Dakota	60
	South Carolina	60
12.	Alabama	59
13.	Arizona	58
	Michigan	58
	Wisconsin	58
16.	Hawaii	57
	Wyoming	57
18.	Colorado	56
	Delaware	56
	Georgia	56
	Iowa	56
	Kentucky	56
	Maine	56
	Texas	56
	Vermont	56
26.	Arkansas	55
	Indiana	55
	Kansas	55
	Nebraska	55
	Ohio	55
	Washington	55
32.	North Carolina	54
	West Virginia	54
34.	Maryland	53
	New Hampshire	53
36.	Oregon	52
	UNITED STATES	52
37.	Florida	51
	Missouri	51
	Tennessee	51
	Virginia	51
41.	Illinois	50
	Oklahoma	50
43.	California	49
	Connecticut	49
	Massachusetts	49
	Rhode Island	49
47.	Pennsylvania	48
48.	Nevada	47
	New Jersey	47
50.	New York	45

Ref. 5:24; 14:4.

9--Percent of Population Aged 65 or Older, 1966

1.	Iowa	12.6%
2.	Florida	12.5
3.	Nebraska	12.0
4.	Missouri	11.7
5.	Kansas	11.4
	South Dakota	11.4
7.	Maine	11.3
	Massachusetts	11.3
9.	Oklahoma	11.1
10.	Minnesota	10.9
	Vermont	10.9
12.	Arkansas	10.8
13.	New Hampshire	10.7
	Rhode Island	10.7
	Wisconsin	10.7
16.	Oregon	10.5
17.	New York	10.4
18.	Pennsylvania	10.3
19.	West Virginia	10.2
20.	Washington	10.1
21.	Illinois	9.9
	Kentucky	9.9
23.	Indiana	9.6
24.	Montana	9.5
	North Dakota	9.5
26.	Connecticut	9.4
	UNITED STATES	9.4
27.	New Jersey	9.3
	Ohio	9.3
29.	Idaho	9.2
30.	Mississippi	8.8
	Tennessee	8.8
	Wyoming	8.8
33.	Colorado	8.7
34.	California	8.5
	Michigan	8.5
36.	Alabama	8.2
	Texas	8.2
38.	Delaware	7.8
39.	Arizona	7.6
40.	Louisiana	7.5
41.	Georgia	7.3
42.	Maryland	7.2
	North Carolina	7.2
	Virginia	7.2
45.	Utah	6.9
46.	South Carolina	6.7
47.	New Mexico	6.1
48.	Hawaii	5.3
	Nevada	5.3
50.	Alaska	2.6

Ref. 14:4.

10--Percent Increase in Population 65 Years of Age and Older, April 1, 1960, to July 1, 1966

1.	Arizona	36.3%
2.	Florida	34.3
3.	Nevada	32.1
4.	Hawaii	30.3
5.	Alaska	30.0
6.	New Mexico	20.9
7.	Texas	17.8
8.	California	17.1
9.	Utah	16.8
10.	North Carolina	16.0
11.	Maryland	15.2
12.	New Jersey	14.2
	South Carolina	14.2
14.	Virginia	12.8
15.	Georgia	12.5
16.	New York	12.2
	Oregon	12.2
18.	Delaware	11.9
	Wyoming	11.9
20.	Louisiana	11.8
21.	Michigan	11.7
	UNITED STATES	11.5
22.	Connecticut	10.9
23.	Alabama	10.7
	Tennessee	10.7
25.	Wisconsin	10.5
26.	Minnesota	10.3
27.	Idaho	9.9
28.	Oklahoma	9.3
29.	South Dakota	9.1
30.	Colorado	8.8
31.	Arkansas	8.6
	Illinois	8.6
33.	Washington	7.9
34.	New Hampshire	7.8
35.	Kentucky	7.4
	Mississippi	7.4
37.	Rhode Island	7.2
38.	Kansas	7.0
39.	Ohio	6.7
40.	Nebraska	6.6
41.	Massachusetts	6.2
	Pennsylvania	6.2
43.	West Virginia	6.1
44.	North Dakota	5.8
45.	Indiana	5.7
46.	Iowa	5.3
47.	Missouri	5.1
48.	Maine	4.2
49.	Montana	2.4
50.	Vermont	0.6

Ref. 14:3 and 4.

11--Number of Live Births per 1,000 Population, 1965

1.	Alaska	28.2
2.	New Mexico	23.8
3.	Utah	23.1
4.	Hawaii	22.9
5.	Louisiana	22.7
6.	Georgia	22.0
	Mississippi	22.0
8.	Nevada	21.4
9.	Arizona	21.0
10.	Delaware	20.8
11.	South Carolina	20.7
12.	Texas	20.6
13.	North Dakota	20.4
14.	Alabama	20.3
	Vermont	20.3
16.	Maine	20.1
	Michigan	20.1
18.	Indiana	20.0
	Rhode Island	20.0
20.	Kentucky	19.9
	Minnesota	19.9
	North Carolina	19.9
	Wisconsin	19.9
24.	Colorado	19.8
	Tennessee	19.8
26.	South Dakota	19.5
27.	Illinois	19.4
	UNITED STATES	19.4
28.	Massachusetts	19.2
	Montana	19.2
30.	Ohio	19.0
31.	Arkansas	18.9
	California	18.9
	Connecticut	18.9
	Idaho	18.9
	Virginia	18.9
	Wyoming	18.9
37.	Maryland	18.8
38.	Missouri	18.7
	New Hampshire	18.7
40.	Iowa	18.6
	Nebraska	18.6
	New York	18.6
43.	Florida	18.3
44.	West Virginia	18.1
45.	Pennsylvania	17.8
	New Jersey	17.8
47.	Oregon	17.6
48.	Washington	17.2
49.	Kansas	16.9
	Oklahoma	16.9
	Puerto Rico	30.8
	Virgin Islands	45.4

Ref. 27:10.

12--Population per Square Mile, 1966

1.	New Jersey	917
2.	Rhode Island	849
3.	Massachusetts	684
4.	Connecticut	587
5.	New York	381
6.	Maryland	366
7.	Delaware	259
8.	Pennsylvania	257
9.	Ohio	252
10.	Illinois	192
11.	Michigan	147
12.	Indiana	136
13.	California	121
14.	Virginia	113
15.	Hawaii	112
16.	Florida	106
17.	North Carolina	102
18.	Tennessee	93
19.	South Carolina	85
20.	Kentucky	80
	Louisiana	80
22.	Georgia	77
23.	New Hampshire	76
	Wisconsin	76
25.	West Virginia	75
26.	Alabama	69
27.	Missouri	65
	UNITED STATES	55
28.	Iowa	49
	Mississippi	49
30.	Minnesota	45
	Washington	45
32.	Vermont	44
33.	Texas	41
34.	Arkansas	37
35.	Oklahoma	36
36.	Maine	32
37.	Kansas	27
38.	Oregon	20
39.	Colorado	19
	Nebraska	19
41.	Arizona	14
42.	Utah	12
43.	North Dakota	9
	South Dakota	9
45.	Idaho	8
	New Mexico	8
47.	Montana	5
48.	Nevada	4
49.	Wyoming	3
50.	Alaska	Under 1

Ref. 17:15; 22:198.

13--Percent of Population That Is Urban, December 31, 1965

1.	New Jersey	87.7%
2.	California	86.0
3.	Rhode Island	84.4
4.	New York	84.2
5.	Massachusetts	82.1
6.	Illinois	81.0
7.	Connecticut	77.9
8.	Hawaii	77.3
9.	Texas	77.2
10.	Utah	75.4
11.	Colorado	74.6
12.	Florida	74.1
13.	Ohio	73.8
14.	Michigan	73.0
15.	Arizona	72.7
16.	Nevada	72.2
17.	Maryland	71.6
18.	Pennsylvania	71.0
	UNITED STATES	70.6
19.	Missouri	68.6
	Washington	68.6
21.	New Mexico	68.1
22.	Delaware	65.6
23.	Oklahoma	65.5
24.	Wisconsin	64.8
25.	Louisiana	64.1
26.	Minnesota	63.5
27.	Kansas	62.9
28.	Oregon	62.7
29.	Indiana	62.6
30.	Wyoming	58.4
31.	Virginia	58.2
32.	New Hampshire	58.1
33.	Alabama	57.6
34.	Nebraska	57.1
35.	Georgia	56.5
36.	Iowa	55.2
37.	Tennessee	54.4
38.	Maine	51.9
39.	Montana	51.0
40.	Idaho	49.5
41.	Arkansas	46.0
42.	Kentucky	45.9
43.	South Carolina	41.6
44.	North Carolina	41.0
45.	South Dakota	40.7
46.	Mississippi	39.9
47.	West Virginia	39.7
48.	Alaska	39.4
49.	Vermont	39.3
50.	North Dakota	38.0

Ref. 6:B.

ENROLLMENT AND ATTENDANCE

Tables 14 through 27 give data on basic administrative units, public-school enrollment, average daily attendance, school-age population enrolled in school, average daily membership, length of school term, overcrowding, and the federally subsidized school lunch program.

Public-School Enrollment

In 1966-67 there were 23,335 basic administrative units, 21,697 of which operated their own school systems (Table 14). These are decreases of 9.6 percent in operating systems and 36.1 in nonoperating units.

Estimated public-school enrollment in fall 1966 totaled 42,986,514 (Table 15). Fourteen states started the school year 1966-67 with more than 1,000,000 pupils enrolled; California had 4,379,500; New York had over 3,000,000; and five other states--Texas, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Illinois, and Michigan--had over 2,000,000. As a percent of the population of school age (5-17), fall 1966 enrollment equaled 84.6 (Table 16).

Estimated cumulative public elementary- and secondary-school enrollment in 1966-67 is 44,593,856 (Table 17), an increase of 37.5 percent over 1956-57 (Table 18). Alaska with the smallest enrollment, 71,400 increased 93.0 percent. California with the largest enrollment in public school, 4,781,000, increased 81.5 percent in the decade.

Fourteen states will each enroll more than 1,000,000 in public schools before the end of the school year 1966-67. California will enroll nearly 5,000,000; New York, more than 3,000,000; Texas, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Illinois, and Michigan, over 2,000,000; and seven other states, New Jersey, Florida, North Carolina, Indiana, Georgia, Massachusetts, and Virginia, will have over 1,000,000.

The range in percent of change in cumulative enrollment from 1956-57 to 1966-67 was wide, also--from an increase of 150.6 percent in Nevada to a decrease of 5.9 percent in West Virginia.

Table 19 shows the percent that public elementary- and secondary-school enrollment is of the total of public- and nonpublic-school enrollment. States ranking high on percent of total school enrollment in public schools obviously rank correspondingly low on percent of total enrollment in nonpublic schools. Nationwide in the fall of 1966, 86.5 percent of the pupils in school were enrolled in public schools, and 13.5 percent were enrolled in nonpublic schools. In North Carolina more than 98 percent of the total enrollment was in public schools; in Rhode Island, at the other end of the scale, 73.0 percent was enrolled in public schools.

School enrollment represents a cumulative figure, that is, the total number of different pupils registered at any time during the school year. Pupils entering a state are added, but those leaving are not dropped.

Average Daily Attendance

Average daily attendance is the total number of days public-school pupils were in school divided by the number of days schools were in session (Table 20). The resulting figures as percents of the number of children enrolled in public school are shown in Table 21. Nationwide the proportion is 89.3 percent; the range is from 93.6 percent in Maine to 73.9 percent in Nevada. In nine states, the percent is over 92. Only four states, all relatively low in density of population, have less than 85 percent attendance.

Average Daily Membership

A pupil is counted as a school member from the time he enrolls until he withdraws from school. Membership is the total number of pupils belonging and comprises those absent and those present. Dividing the total number of days of membership by the number of days schools were in session produces a figure called average daily membership. These figures for 1966-67 are given in Table 22, except for six states that did not report pupils by this method. Table 24 gives average daily membership as a percent of enrollment, and Table 25 gives average daily membership as a percent of school-age population (5-17). The figures in Table 25, like those shown earlier in Tables 16 and 19, help to identify the states, e.g., Rhode Island, having large percentages of youth attending nonpublic schools.

Length of School Term

On the average, public elementary and secondary schools were in session 179.0 days in 1963-64. Missouri had the longest average school term, 182.9 days; and Alaska, the shortest, 171.0 days. Twenty-one states averaged at least 180 days each; three states averaged less than 175 days each (See Table 26).

School Lunch Program

Nationwide in 1965, just over one-third of the children attending public and private elementary and secondary schools were participating in federally subsidized school lunch programs. The range was from 16.2 percent in New Jersey to 69.4 percent in Louisiana. In 12 states--Louisiana, Hawaii, Kentucky, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Mississippi, North Dakota, Arkansas, Alabama, Florida, and Iowa--more than 50 percent of the school children were participating in these programs. On the other hand, in four states--California, Rhode Island, Nevada, and New Jersey--less than 20 percent were (Table 27).

14--Number of Basic Administrative Units, 1966-67

		Operating	Total
1.	Hawaii	1	1
2.	Nevada	17	17
3.	Maryland	24	24
4.	Alaska	27	27
5.	Rhode Island	40	40
	Utah	40	40
7.	Delaware	51	51
8.	West Virginia	55	55
9.	Florida	67	67
	Louisiana	67	67
11.	New Mexico	90	90
12.	South Carolina	108	108
13.	Idaho	117	117
14.	Alabama	118	118
15.	Virginia	131	131
16.	Mississippi	149	149
17.	Tennessee	151	151
18.	North Carolina	169	169
19.	Wyoming	171	173
20.	New Hampshire	176	189
21.	Connecticut	177	178
22.	Colorado	181	183
23.	Georgia	195	195
24.	Kentucky	200	200
25.	Vermont	254	264
26.	Maine	283	323
27.	Arizona	297	298
28.	Washington	347	360
29.	Kansas	348	349
30.	Indiana	382	404
31.	Oregon	385	390
32.	Massachusetts	391	397
33.	Arkansas	396	398
34.	Iowa	467	501
35.	North Dakota	482	548
36.	Wisconsin	545	545
37.	New Jersey	571	593
38.	Pennsylvania	588	595
39.	Ohio	712	712
40.	Missouri	753	888
41.	New York	781	939
42.	Montana	830	900
43.	Michigan	895	900
44.	Oklahoma	994	994
45.	California	1,181	1,187
46.	Minnesota	1,235	1,250
47.	Texas	1,291	1,303
48.	Illinois	1,336	1,340
49.	South Dakota	1,380	2,016
50.	Nebraska	2,050	2,400
	UNITED STATES	21,697	23,335

Ref. 5:23.

15--Public-School Enrollment, Fall 1966

1.	California	4,379,500
2.	New York	3,250,000
3.	Texas	2,523,000
4.	Ohio	2,315,848
5.	Pennsylvania	2,211,450
6.	Illinois	2,160,000
7.	Michigan	2,015,000
8.	New Jersey	1,330,000
9.	Florida	1,260,139
10.	North Carolina	1,183,690
11.	Indiana	1,154,800
12.	Georgia	1,076,183
13.	Massachusetts	1,024,000
14.	Virginia	1,002,928
15.	Missouri	968,028
16.	Wisconsin	889,214
17.	Tennessee	874,300
18.	Alabama	862,000
19.	Minnesota	830,000
20.	Louisiana	820,652
21.	Maryland	790,928
22.	Washington	752,900
23.	Kentucky	674,459
24.	South Carolina	643,624
25.	Iowa	629,000
26.	Oklahoma	598,388
27.	Connecticut	596,782
28.	Mississippi	590,000
29.	Kansas	525,000
30.	Colorado	500,000
31.	Oregon	457,000
32.	Arkansas	454,427
33.	West Virginia	420,891
34.	Arizona	381,000
35.	Nebraska	319,000
36.	Utah	291,829
37.	New Mexico	273,000
38.	Maine	226,535
39.	South Dakota	180,000
40.	Idaho	174,529
41.	Montana	169,000
42.	Hawaii	165,636
43.	Rhode Island	159,695
44.	North Dakota	147,575
45.	New Hampshire	133,684
46.	Delaware	112,780
47.	Nevada	107,719
48.	Vermont	86,460
49.	Wyoming	85,697
50.	Alaska	61,600
	UNITED STATES	42,986,514

Ref. 5:24.

16--Fall Enrollment 1966 as Percent of Population 5-17 Years of Age, July 1, 1966

1.	Oklahoma	98.6%
2.	Utah	97.0
3.	Nevada	96.2
4.	Wyoming	95.2
5.	Washington	94.1
6.	Colorado	92.9
7.	California	92.5
8.	South Dakota	92.3
9.	Oregon	89.8
10.	West Virginia	89.7
11.	Arkansas	89.1
	Georgia	89.1
13.	Kansas	89.0
14.	North Carolina	88.9
15.	Idaho	88.6
16.	Maine	87.8
17.	Iowa	87.5
	Mississippi	87.5
19.	South Carolina	87.4
	Tennessee	87.4
21.	Indiana	87.2
22.	Texas	87.0
23.	New Mexico	86.9
24.	Alabama	86.6
25.	Florida	86.3
26.	Michigan	86.2
	Montana	86.2
28.	Missouri	86.0
29.	Virginia	85.6
30.	Arizona	85.4
31.	Nebraska	84.6
	UNITED STATES	84.6
32.	Ohio	83.8
33.	Minnesota	83.4
34.	Hawaii	82.8
35.	Connecticut	82.4
36.	Maryland	82.0
	North Dakota	82.0
38.	Delaware	80.6
39.	Vermont	80.1
40.	Illinois	79.9
41.	Kentucky	79.3
	Louisiana	79.3
43.	New Jersey	79.2
44.	Wisconsin	78.3
45.	Massachusetts	78.2
46.	Alaska	78.0
47.	Pennsylvania	77.1
48.	New Hampshire	76.0
	New York	76.0
50.	Rhode Island	72.6

Ref. 5:24.

17--Estimated Public Elementary- and Secondary-School Cumulative Enrollment, 1966-67

1.	California	4,781,000
2.	New York	3,315,000
3.	Texas	2,575,000
4.	Ohio	2,362,200
5.	Pennsylvania	2,258,900
6.	Illinois	2,217,000
7.	Michigan	2,053,000
8.	New Jersey	1,370,000
9.	Florida	1,369,068
10.	North Carolina	1,208,245
11.	Indiana	1,202,000
12.	Georgia	1,112,731
13.	Massachusetts	1,072,000
14.	Virginia	1,040,000
15.	Missouri	982,770
16.	Wisconsin	906,165
17.	Tennessee	906,000
18.	Alabama	873,000
19.	Minnesota	852,000
20.	Louisiana	843,000
21.	Maryland	839,630
22.	Washington	768,000
23.	Kentucky	692,640
24.	South Carolina	666,002
25.	Iowa	663,700
26.	Connecticut	621,000
27.	Mississippi	606,700
28.	Oklahoma	605,000
29.	Kansas	561,000
30.	Colorado	522,000
31.	Oregon	474,500
32.	Arkansas	458,370
33.	West Virginia	430,800
34.	Arizona	409,000
35.	Nebraska	337,800
36.	Utah	299,750
37.	New Mexico	285,000
38.	Maine	228,600
39.	South Dakota	188,700
40.	Idaho	185,156
41.	Montana	174,000
42.	Hawaii	168,000
43.	Rhode Island	163,000
44.	North Dakota	153,600
45.	Nevada	138,000
46.	New Hampshire	137,870
47.	Delaware	115,036
48.	Wyoming	90,000
49.	Vermont	87,323
50.	Alaska	71,400
	UNITED STATES	44,593,856
	Canal Zone	14,400
	Guam	19,411
	Puerto Rico	653,000
	Virgin Islands	11,400

Ref. 5:26, 35.

18--Percent Change in Public Elementary- and Secondary-School Enrollment, 1956-57 to 1966-67

1.	Nevada	150.6%
2.	Alaska	93.0
3.	California	81.5
4.	Delaware	74.5
5.	Arizona	68.7
6.	Maryland	65.7
7.	Florida	65.6
8.	Colorado	63.1
9.	Connecticut	55.6
10.	New Jersey	55.5
11.	New Hampshire	51.3
12.	New Mexico	46.9
13.	Utah	45.5
14.	Washington	44.7
15.	Ohio	42.5
16.	Texas	41.8
17.	Wisconsin	41.6
18.	Michigan	41.4
19.	Illinois	41.2
20.	Minnesota	38.1
	UNITED STATES	37.5
21.	South Dakota	36.3
22.	Hawaii	35.7
23.	Massachusetts	35.4
	Oregon	35.4
25.	Louisiana	35.1
26.	Montana	34.3
27.	Virginia	34.2
28.	Rhode Island	34.0
29.	Indiana	33.3
30.	Missouri	29.9
31.	New York	29.0
32.	Nebraska	26.5
33.	Kansas	26.1
34.	Iowa	25.0
	Wyoming	25.0
36.	Maine	24.9
37.	Pennsylvania	24.7
38.	Idaho	24.3
39.	Vermont	21.7
40.	North Dakota	19.5
41.	Georgia	18.5
42.	Tennessee	18.4
43.	Alabama	17.3
44.	South Carolina	16.4
45.	North Carolina	15.1
46.	Oklahoma	13.7
47.	Kentucky	12.6
48.	Mississippi	11.3
49.	Arkansas	9.7
50.	West Virginia	-5.9

Ref. 4:30, 32; 5:26.

19--Public-School Enrollment as Percent of Total School Enrollment, Fall 1966

1.	North Carolina	98.2%
2.	Utah	97.8
3.	South Carolina	97.5
4.	Georgia	97.4
5.	Arkansas	97.2
6.	Mississippi	96.6
7.	Oklahoma	96.4
8.	Alabama	96.2
	Tennessee	96.2
10.	Alaska	96.1
	Nevada	96.1
12.	West Virginia	95.8
13.	Wyoming	95.2
14.	Idaho	94.6
15.	Virginia	94.3
16.	Texas	93.9
17.	Florida	92.7
18.	Oregon	92.4
19.	Washington	92.2
20.	Arizona	91.4
21.	Colorado	91.2
22.	California	90.7
23.	New Mexico	90.1
24.	Kansas	90.0
25.	Indiana	88.6
26.	Montana	88.1
27.	Kentucky	87.2
28.	North Dakota	87.1
29.	South Dakota	86.7
	UNITED STATES	86.5
30.	Maine	85.5
31.	Iowa	85.4
32.	Michigan	84.6
33.	Ohio	84.2
34.	Delaware	84.0
	Missouri	84.0
36.	Louisiana	83.8
	Maryland	83.8
	Nebraska	83.8
39.	Hawaii	83.5
40.	Connecticut	82.6
41.	Minnesota	81.8
42.	Vermont	81.4
43.	New Jersey	79.9
44.	Massachusetts	78.5
45.	Illinois	78.3
46.	New York	77.7
47.	New Hampshire	77.2
48.	Pennsylvania	76.9
49.	Wisconsin	75.5
50.	Rhode Island	73.0
	American Samoa	82.4
	Canal Zone	94.9
	Guam	80.0
	Puerto Rico	91.8
	Virgin Islands	71.4

Ref. 28:22, 30.

20--Estimated Average Daily Attendance in Public Schools, 1966-67

1.	California	4,110,000
2.	New York	2,967,000
3.	Texas	2,285,000
4.	Ohio	2,175,970
5.	Pennsylvania	2,065,050
6.	Illinois	1,951,000
7.	Michigan	1,854,000
8.	New Jersey	1,237,000
9.	Florida	1,182,875
10.	North Carolina	1,112,250
11.	Indiana	1,052,000
12.	Georgia	985,346
13.	Massachusetts	961,000
14.	Virginia	926,780
15.	Missouri	858,744
16.	Tennessee	836,000
17.	Wisconsin	802,834
18.	Alabama	794,000
19.	Minnesota	790,000
20.	Louisiana	755,000
21.	Maryland	730,820
22.	Washington	712,200
23.	Kentucky	627,100
24.	Iowa	598,700
25.	South Carolina	598,403
26.	Oklahoma	550,000
27.	Connecticut	547,846
28.	Mississippi	539,000
29.	Kansas	488,000
30.	Colorado	465,000
31.	Oregon	421,500
32.	Arkansas	414,279
33.	West Virginia	394,000
34.	Arizona	347,000
35.	Nebraska	303,700
36.	Utah	276,950
37.	New Mexico	259,622
38.	Maine	214,000
39.	South Dakota	174,500
40.	Idaho	168,300
41.	Montana	156,500
42.	Hawaii	154,656
43.	Rhode Island	147,000
44.	North Dakota	139,776
45.	New Hampshire	124,890
46.	Delaware	104,885
47.	Nevada	102,000
48.	Wyoming	80,000
49.	Vermont	73,351
50.	Alaska	57,000
	UNITED STATES	39,805,427
	Canal Zone	13,100
	Guam	16,976
	Puerto Rico	579,700
	Virgin Islands	9,315

Ref. 5:26, 35.

21--Average Daily Attendance as Percent of Cumulative Enrollment, 1966-67

1.	Maine	93.6%
2.	Minnesota	92.7
	Washington	92.7
4.	South Dakota	92.5
5.	Utah	92.4
6.	Tennessee	92.3
7.	Hawaii	92.1
	North Carolina	92.1
	Ohio	92.1
10.	West Virginia	91.5
11.	Pennsylvania	91.4
12.	Delaware	91.2
13.	New Mexico	91.1
14.	Alabama	91.0
	North Dakota	91.0
16.	Idaho	90.9
	Oklahoma	90.9
18.	New Hampshire	90.6
19.	Kentucky	90.5
20.	Arkansas	90.4
21.	Michigan	90.3
	New Jersey	90.3
23.	Iowa	90.2
	Rhode Island	90.2
25.	Montana	89.9
	Nebraska	89.9
	South Carolina	89.9
28.	Louisiana	89.6
	Massachusetts	89.6
30.	New York	89.5
	UNITED STATES	89.3
31.	Colorado	89.1
	Virginia	89.1
33.	Wyoming	88.9
34.	Mississippi	88.8
	Oregon	88.8
36.	Texas	88.7
37.	Georgia	88.6
	Wisconsin	88.6
39.	Connecticut	88.2
40.	Illinois	88.0
41.	Indiana	87.5
42.	Missouri	87.4
43.	Kansas	87.0
	Maryland	87.0
45.	Florida	86.4
46.	California	86.0
47.	Arizona	84.8
48.	Vermont	84.0
49.	Alaska	79.8
50.	Nevada	73.9
	Canal Zone	91.0
	Guam	87.5
	Puerto Rico	88.5
	Virgin Islands	81.7

Ref. 5:26, 35.

22--Average Daily Membership in Public Schools, 1966-67

1.	California	4,443,000
2.	New York	3,221,000
3.	Texas	2,416,000
4.	Ohio	2,300,100
5.	Pennsylvania	2,194,600
6.	Illinois	2,100,000
7.	New Jersey	1,334,000
8.	Florida	1,256,804
9.	North Carolina	1,171,998
10.	Indiana	1,142,000
11.	Georgia	1,064,550
12.	Massachusetts	1,022,000
13.	Virginia	997,777
14.	Tennessee	872,000
15.	Wisconsin	846,871
16.	Alabama	829,000
17.	Minnesota	826,500
18.	Louisiana	810,000
19.	Maryland	788,160
20.	Kentucky	665,700
21.	South Carolina	640,627
22.	Connecticut	589,482
23.	Mississippi	584,500
24.	Oklahoma	572,000
25.	Colorado	495,000
26.	Oregon	447,000
27.	Arkansas	436,089
28.	West Virginia	414,000
29.	Arizona	377,900
30.	Nebraska	316,700
31.	Utah	290,750
32.	New Mexico	265,633
33.	Maine	223,200
34.	South Dakota	176,500
35.	Montana	169,000
36.	Hawaii	164,260
37.	Rhode Island	156,500
38.	North Dakota	144,380
39.	New Hampshire	132,130
40.	Delaware	111,650
41.	Nevada	107,000
42.	Wyoming	84,500
43.	Vermont	76,844
44.	Alaska	60,400
	Idaho	Data not available
	Iowa	
	Kansas	
	Michigan	
	Missouri	
	Washington	
	UNITED STATES	42,444,661
	Canal Zone	13,420
	Guam	18,047
	Puerto Rico	621,000
	Virgin Islands	10,225

Ref. 5:26, 35.

23--Average Daily Attendance as Percent of Average Daily Membership, 1966-67

1.	South Dakota	98.9%
2.	New Mexico	97.7
3.	North Dakota	96.8
4.	Oklahoma	96.2
5.	Maine	95.9
	Nebraska	95.9
	Tennessee	95.9
8.	Alabama	95.8
9.	Minnesota	95.6
10.	Vermont	95.5
11.	Nevada	95.3
	Utah	95.3
13.	West Virginia	95.2
14.	Arkansas	95.0
15.	North Carolina	94.9
16.	Wisconsin	94.8
17.	Wyoming	94.7
18.	Ohio	94.6
	Texas	94.6
20.	New Hampshire	94.5
21.	Alaska	94.4
22.	Oregon	94.3
23.	Hawaii	94.2
	Kentucky	94.2
25.	Florida	94.1
	Pennsylvania	94.1
27.	Massachusetts	94.0
28.	Colorado	93.9
	Delaware	93.9
	Rhode Island	93.9
	UNITED STATES	93.8
31.	South Carolina	93.4
32.	Louisiana	93.2
33.	Connecticut	92.9
	Illinois	92.9
	Virginia	92.9
36.	Maryland	92.7
	New Jersey	92.7
38.	Georgia	92.6
	Montana	92.6
40.	California	92.5
41.	Mississippi	92.2
42.	Indiana	92.1
	New York	92.1
44.	Arizona	91.8
	Idaho	Data not available
	Iowa	
	Kansas	
	Michigan	
	Missouri	
	Washington	
	Canal Zone	97.6
	Guam	94.1
	Puerto Rico	93.3
	Virgin Islands	91.1

Ref. 5:26, 35.

24--Average Daily Membership as Percent of Cumulative Enrollment, 1966-67

1.	Hawaii	97.8%
2.	Maine	97.6
3.	New Jersey	97.4
	Ohio	97.4
5.	New York	97.2
	Pennsylvania	97.2
7.	Delaware	97.1
	Montana	97.1
9.	Minnesota	97.0
	North Carolina	97.0
	Utah	97.0
12.	Mississippi	96.3
13.	South Carolina	96.2
	Tennessee	96.2
15.	Kentucky	96.1
	Louisiana	96.1
	West Virginia	96.1
18.	Rhode Island	96.0
19.	Virginia	95.9
20.	New Hampshire	95.8
21.	Georgia	95.7
22.	Massachusetts	95.3
	UNITED STATES	95.2
23.	Arkansas	95.1
24.	Alabama	95.0
	Indiana	95.0
26.	Connecticut	94.9
27.	Colorado	94.8
28.	Illinois	94.7
29.	Oklahoma	94.5
30,	Oregon	94.2
31.	North Dakota	94.0
32.	Maryland	93.9
	Wyoming	93.9
34.	Nebraska	93.8
	Texas	93.8
36.	South Dakota	93.5
	Wisconsin	93.5
38.	New Mexico	93.2
39.	California	92.9
40.	Arizona	92.4
41.	Florida	91.8
42.	Vermont	88.0
43.	Alaska	84.6
44.	Nevada	77.5
	Idaho	Data not available
	Iowa	
	Kansas	
	Michigan	
	Missouri	
	Washington	
	Canal Zone	93.2
	Guam	93.0
	Puerto Rico	95.1
	Virgin Islands	89.7

Ref. 5:26, 35.

25--Average Daily Membership as Percent of School-Age Population (5-17), 1966-67

1.	Utah	96.6%
2.	Nevada	95.5
3.	Oklahoma	94.2
4.	Wyoming	93.9
5.	California	93.8
6.	Colorado	92.0
7.	South Dakota	90.5
8.	West Virginia	88.3
9.	Georgia	88.1
	North Carolina	88.1
11.	Oregon	87.8
12.	Tennessee	87.2
13.	South Carolina	87.0
14.	Mississippi	86.7
15.	Maine	86.5
16.	Montana	86.2
	Indiana	86.2
18.	Florida	86.1
19.	Arkansas	85.5
20.	Virginia	85.1
21.	Arizona	84.7
22.	New Mexico	84.6
23.	Nebraska	84.0
	UNITED STATES	83.5
24.	Alabama	83.3
	Texas	83.3
26.	Ohio	83.2
27.	Minnesota	83.1
28.	Hawaii	82.1
29.	Maryland	81.7
30.	Connecticut	81.4
31.	North Dakota	80.2
32.	Delaware	79.7
33.	New Jersey	79.4
34.	Louisiana	78.3
35.	Kentucky	78.2
36.	Massachusetts	78.0
37.	Illinois	77.6
38.	Alaska	76.5
	Pennsylvania	76.5
40.	New York	75.3
41.	New Hampshire	75.1
42.	Wisconsin	74.6
43.	Vermont	71.2
44.	Rhode Island	71.1
	Idaho	Data not available
	Iowa	
	Kansas	
	Michigan	
	Missouri	
	Washington	

Ref. 5:26.

26--Average Length of Public-School Term in Days, 1963-64

1.	Missouri	182.9
2.	Pennsylvania	181.3
3.	Maine	181.0
	Maryland	181.0
5.	New York	180.9
6.	Kansas	180.8
	Montana	180.8
8.	Virginia	180.5
9.	New Hampshire	180.3
	New Jersey	180.3
	North Dakota	180.3
12.	Illinois	180.1
	Utah	180.1
14.	Florida	180.0
	Massachusetts	180.0
	Michigan	180.0
	New Mexico	180.0
	North Carolina	180.0
	Rhode Island	180.0
	South Carolina	180.0
	Wyoming	180.0
22.	Louisiana	179.7
23.	Connecticut	179.6
24.	Wisconsin	179.5
25.	Nevada	179.4
26.	Iowa	179.3
27.	Delaware	179.1
28.	California	179.0
	Georgia	179.0
	Oregon	179.0
	Washington	179.0
	UNITED STATES	179.0
32.	West Virginia	178.7
33.	South Dakota	178.3
34.	Colorado	178.2
35.	Ohio	177.4
36.	Idaho	177.0
	Nebraska	177.0
38.	Mississippi	176.2
	Tennessee	176.2
40.	Alabama	175.5
	Minnesota	175.5
42.	Arkansas	175.4
	Kentucky	175.4
44.	Texas	175.1
45.	Arizona	175.0
	Oklahoma	175.0
47.	Vermont	173.0
48.	Indiana	171.8
49.	Alaska	171.0
	Hawaii	Not available
	Canal Zone	178.4
	Guam	178.0
	Puerto Rico	183.1
	Virgin Islands	180.0

Ref. 29:10-11.

27--Percent of Elementary- and Secondary-School (Public and Private) Enrollment Participating in Federally Subsidized School Lunch Program (Indemnity Plan), 1965

1.	Louisiana	69.4%
2.	Hawaii	67.1
3.	Kentucky	60.1
4.	Georgia	58.2
5.	South Carolina	58.0
6.	North Carolina	57.6
7.	Mississippi	53.2
8.	North Dakota	51.9
9.	Arkansas	51.0
10.	Alabama	50.8
11.	Florida	50.6
12.	Iowa	50.2
13.	Tennessee	49.2
14.	Minnesota	47.6
15.	Utah	45.9
16.	Virginia	45.7
17.	Idaho	44.9
18.	West Virginia	42.3
19.	Missouri	41.7
20.	Kansas	40.9
21.	New Mexico	40.0
22.	Nebraska	39.9
23.	Oregon	38.8
24.	Oklahoma	37.9
25.	Indiana	37.8
26.	Colorado	37.7
27.	Arizona	37.6
28.	Vermont	37.4
29.	Massachusetts	36.8
30.	Maine	35.3
	UNITED STATES	35.3
31.	Wyoming	34.7
32.	South Dakota	34.4
33.	Wisconsin	34.1
34.	Delaware	33.6
35.	Washington	33.3
36.	Alaska	33.1
37.	New Hampshire	32.6
38.	New York	31.3
39.	Montana	30.6
	Texas	30.6
41.	Ohio	29.6
42.	Maryland	29.3
43.	Pennsylvania	28.6
44.	Connecticut	25.7
45.	Michigan	22.7
46.	Illinois	22.3
47.	California	19.5
48.	Rhode Island	17.9
49.	Nevada	16.6
50.	New Jersey	16.2

Ref. 22:88.

TEACHERS

This section presents tables on numbers of instructional and non-instructional staff, pupil-teacher ratios, percent of teachers who are men, and teachers' salaries.

Instructional Staff

The Bureau of the Census reported 1,959,819 instructional personnel (full-time equivalent) in the public schools as of October 1965 (Table 28). In addition, the public schools employed 824,301 non-instructional personnel (full-time equivalent) (Table 29). In public institutions of higher education, the comparable figures were 202,709 instructional personnel (Table 30) and 313,133 non-instructional personnel (Table 31).

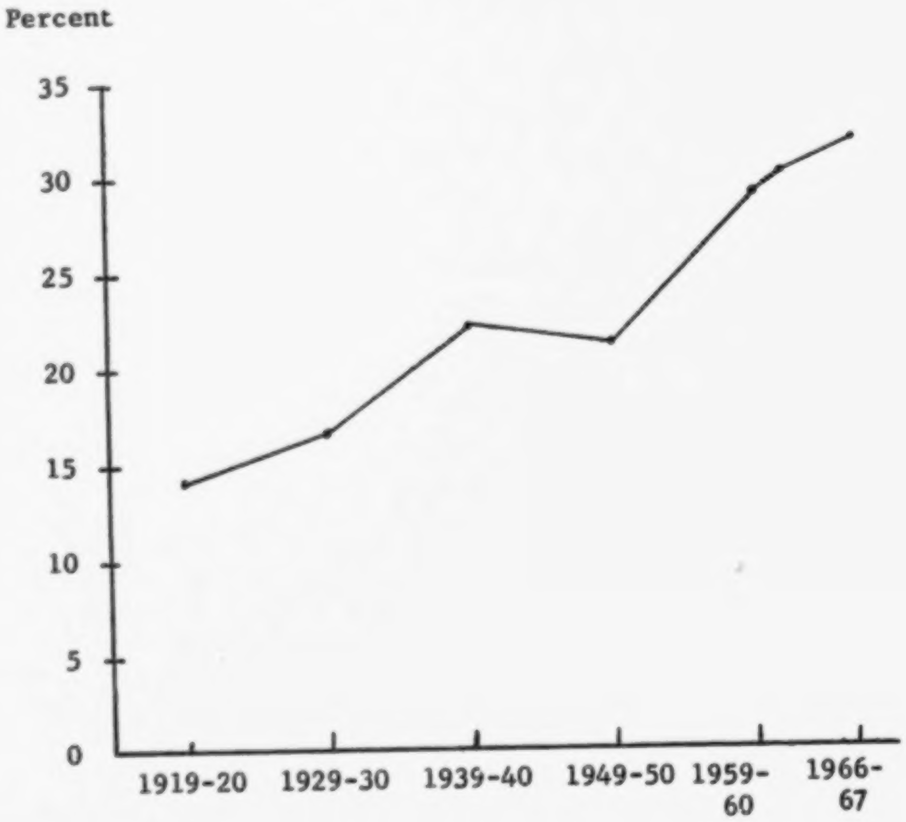
Pupil-Teacher Ratio

In the fall of 1965, there were 24.6 pupils per teacher on the average. Five states--Kansas, South Dakota, Wyoming, North Dakota, and Nebraska, sparsely settled areas, had averages of fewer than 21 pupils per teacher. Hawaii with 29.8 had the highest average. (See Table 32.)

Men Teachers

In 1950, only 21.3 percent of the public-school teachers were men. The percentage has been increasing since the low of 14.1 percent in 1919-20. Currently 31.7 percent of the public-school teachers are men. In Wyoming, 42.2 percent of the teachers are men; in 17

PERCENT OF MEN TEACHERS



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other states, more than 35.0 percent are men. At the other extreme, only 19.2 percent of the teachers in South Carolina and 19.7 percent of those in Hawaii are men. (See Table 33.)

Salaries

In 1966-67, the average salary of classroom teachers is an estimated $6,609 (Table 36). Disregarding Alaska, where high living costs reduce the apparent high salary rank to 19th place,[1] 15 states, are paying classroom teachers an average salary of $7,000 or more; in California the average is $8,450. Table 37 shows that nationwide 47.4 percent of the classroom teachers are being paid $6,500 or more in 1966-67. Two states, South Dakota and Mississippi, are paying teachers average salaries under $5,000. Table 34 gives average salaries of elementary school teachers; and Table 35, those of secondary-school teachers. In these two tables the states are roughly in the order listed in Table 36.

For the country as a whole the average salary being paid the total instructional staff in 1966-67 is estimated at $7,119. The instructional staff includes classroom teachers, who make up about 91 percent of the total, and principals, supervisors, and others as the remaining 9 percent. Disregarding Alaska, 13 states are paying averages over $7,500. In only one state Mississippi, instructional staff personnel are being paid less than $5,000. (See Table 38.) Table 39 shows the relationship of the average salaries in the states to the national average.

In the 10-year period, 1956-57 to 1966-67, average salaries of the instructional staff increased 111.5 percent in Arkansas but only 37.1 percent in New Mexico (Table 40).

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[1] All dollar amounts for Alaska should be reduced by about one-fourth to make the purchasing power of Alaska figures comparable to figures reported for other areas of the United States.

28--Total Instructional Staff (Full-Time Equivalent) in Local Public Schools, October 1965

1.	California	184,105
2.	New York	174,229
3.	Texas	116,895
4.	Pennsylvania	104,364
5.	Illinois	101,588
6.	Ohio	97,127
7.	Michigan	87,944
8.	New Jersey	66,596
9.	Indiana	56,745
10.	Florida	55,411
11.	Massachusetts	51,295
12.	North Carolina	49,172
13.	Virginia	45,957
14.	Georgia	45,183
15.	Wisconsin	43,530
16.	Missouri	41,107
17.	Minnesota	38,784
18.	Tennessee	35,870
19.	Maryland	34,711
20.	Louisiana	34,193
21.	Washington	33,723
22.	Iowa	32,572
23.	Alabama	31,606
24.	Kansas	30,322
25.	Connecticut	29,645
26.	Kentucky	28,526
27.	Colorado	25,665
28.	South Carolina	25,594
29.	Oklahoma	24,525
30.	Oregon	23,223
31.	Mississippi	21,602
32.	West Virginia	18,114
33.	Arkansas	17,666
34.	Arizona	17,037
35.	Nebraska	16,815
36.	Utah	12,109
37.	New Mexico	11,644
38.	Maine	10,693
39.	South Dakota	9,099
40.	Montana	8,660
41.	Idaho	7,919
42.	North Dakota	7,811
43.	Hawaii	7,788
44.	Rhode Island	7,537
45.	New Hampshire	6,098
46.	Delaware	5,099
47.	Nevada	4,930
48.	Wyoming	4,640
49.	Vermont	4,116
50.	Alaska	3,139
	UNITED STATES	1,959,819

Ref. 20:18.

29--Total Non-Instructional Staff (Full-Time Equivalent) in Local Public Schools, October 1965

1.	California	84,932
2.	New York	63,905
3.	Texas	46,856
4.	Pennsylvania	46,142
5.	Ohio	43,904
6.	Michigan	41,144
7.	Illinois	41,022
8.	Florida	28,735
9.	Indiana	24,300
10.	New Jersey	23,894
11.	Missouri	21,542
12.	Louisiana	18,981
13.	North Carolina	18,439
14.	Virginia	17,963
15.	Georgia	17,604
16.	Maryland	17,520
17.	Minnesota	17,095
18.	Wisconsin	16,205
19.	Iowa	16,135
20.	Tennessee	16,063
21.	Massachusetts	15,959
22.	Washington	14,731
23.	Kansas	13,479
24.	Kentucky	13,406
25.	Alabama	12,245
26.	Colorado	11,596
27.	Oklahoma	10,962
28.	Oregon	10,675
29.	Connecticut	9,290
30.	Arizona	8,460
31.	Arkansas	7,924
32.	South Carolina	7,912
33.	West Virginia	7,881
34.	Mississippi	7,836
35.	Nebraska	6,308
36.	Utah	5,225
37.	New Mexico	4,870
38.	Maine	3,463
39.	Montana	3,307
40.	Idaho	3,153
41.	South Dakota	2,971
42.	North Dakota	2,872
43.	Delaware	2,505
44.	Hawaii	2,431
45.	Rhode Island	2,316
46.	Nevada	2,025
47.	Wyoming	1,846
48.	New Hampshire	1,404
49.	Alaska	1,190
50.	Vermont	1,039
	UNITED STATES	824,301

Ref. 20:18.

30--Total Instructional Staff (Full-Time Equivalent) in Public Institutions of Higher Education, October 1965

1.	California	29,030
2.	New York	15,138
3.	Michigan	10,658
4.	Ohio	9,156
5.	Illinois	9,092
6.	Texas	8,936
7.	Wisconsin	7,143
8.	Florida	6,000
9.	Maryland	5,721
10.	Indiana	5,387
11.	Pennsylvania	5,100
12.	Iowa	4,596
13.	Louisiana	4,563
14.	Minnesota	4,485
15.	Washington	4,435
16.	Oregon	4,378
17.	Kansas	4,137
18.	North Carolina	4,080
19.	New Jersey	3,724
20.	Missouri	3,699
21.	Virginia	3,664
22.	Colorado	3,588
23.	Tennessee	3,328
24.	Oklahoma	3,078
25.	Mississippi	3,064
26.	Georgia	2,743
27.	Alabama	2,639
28.	Massachusetts	2,515
29.	West Virginia	2,477
30.	Kentucky	2,420
31.	Nebraska	2,416
32.	Arizona	2,379
33.	Utah	1,950
34.	Connecticut	1,855
35.	South Carolina	1,550
36.	New Mexico	1,493
37.	Arkansas	1,492
38.	North Dakota	1,441
39.	Montana	1,242
40.	Hawaii	1,141
41.	South Dakota	966
42.	Idaho	912
43.	Maine	754
44.	Rhode Island	744
45.	Delaware	651
46.	Wyoming	626
47.	New Hampshire	605
48.	Vermont	554
49.	Nevada	542
50.	Alaska	318
	UNITED STATES	202,709

Ref. 20:19.

31--Total Non-Instructional Staff (Full-Time Equivalent) in Public Institutions of Higher Education, October 1965

1.	California	36,808
2.	Michigan	22,790
3.	Texas	17,390
4.	New York	17,144
5.	Ohio	15,395
6.	Illinois	14,846
7.	Indiana	12,428
8.	Florida	11,112
9.	Wisconsin	7,911
10.	Washington	7,582
11.	Pennsylvania	7,351
12.	Georgia	7,185
13.	North Carolina	6,974
14.	Minnesota	6,732
15.	Louisiana	6,718
16.	Virginia	6,710
17.	Colorado	6,357
18.	Oklahoma	6,213
19.	Kansas	5,900
20.	Iowa	5,893
21.	Oregon	5,795
22.	Tennessee	5,730
23.	Alabama	5,377
24.	Missouri	5,314
25.	Mississippi	4,710
26.	Maryland	4,680
27.	Arizona	3,856
28.	Kentucky	3,829
29.	New Mexico	3,744
30.	New Jersey	3,696
31.	South Carolina	3,553
32.	West Virginia	3,411
33.	Arkansas	3,256
34.	Utah	3,172
35.	Nebraska	2,589
36.	Connecticut	2,334
37.	Massachusetts	2,250
38.	North Dakota	1,854
39.	Delaware	1,720
40.	Idaho	1,509
41.	Hawaii	1,470
42.	Montana	1,460
43.	South Dakota	1,393
44.	Vermont	1,283
45.	Rhode Island	1,262
46.	Maine	1,219
47.	New Hampshire	1,204
48.	Wyoming	955
49.	Nevada	562
50.	Alaska	464
	UNITED STATES	313,133

Ref. 20:19.

32--Pupils per Classroom Teacher in Public Elementary and Secondary Schools, Fall 1965

1.	Kansas	19.0%
2.	South Dakota	19.7
3.	Wyoming	20.3
4.	North Dakota	20.5
5.	Nebraska	20.7
6.	Iowa	21.5
	Oregon	21.5
8.	Vermont	21.7
9.	Montana	21.8
	New Jersey	21.8
	New York	21.8
12.	Alaska	22.3
	Colorado	22.3
	Wisconsin	22.3
15.	Delaware	22.6
16.	Massachusetts	22.7
17.	Connecticut	23.0
18.	Illinois	23.3
	New Hampshire	23.3
	Rhode Island	23.3
21.	Minnesota	23.4
22.	Arizona	23.8
23.	Idaho	23.9
	Oklahoma	23.9
25.	Washington	24.2
26.	Maine	24.4
	New Mexico	24.4
28.	Maryland	24.5
	Nevada	24.5
30.	Pennsylvania	24.6
	UNITED STATES	24.6
31.	Indiana	24.9
	Texas	24.9
33.	Virginia	25.0
34.	Florida	25.5
	Kentucky	25.5
36.	Louisiana	25.6
37.	Ohio	25.8
38.	Missouri	26.0
39.	Arkansas	26.2
40.	West Virginia	26.3
41.	North Carolina	26.4
42.	South Carolina	26.5
	Utah	26.5
44.	California	26.7
45.	Michigan	27.1
46.	Georgia	27.8
47.	Tennessee	27.9
48.	Alabama	28.1
49.	Mississippi	28.7
50.	Hawaii	29.8
	American Samoa	23.2
	Canal Zone	28.9
	Guam	28.8
	Puerto Rico	36.6
	Virgin Islands	17.0

Ref. 7:19.

33--Percent of Public Elementary- and Secondary-School Classroom Teachers Who Are Men, 1966-67

1.	Wyoming	42.2%
2.	Utah	40.6
3.	California	40.1
4.	New Mexico	40.0
5.	Minnesota	38.6
6.	Oregon	38.1
7.	Pennsylvania	37.5
8.	Arizona	36.9
9.	Delaware	36.8
10.	Wisconsin	36.6
11.	Indiana	35.9
12.	Rhode Island	35.6
13.	Alaska	35.4
	Colorado	35.4
	Michigan	35.4
16.	Connecticut	35.2
17.	New Jersey	35.1
	North Dakota	35.1
19.	Idaho	34.6
	Nevada	34.6
21.	Montana	34.3
22.	Illinois	33.6
23.	Massachusetts	33.1
24.	Maine	32.9
25.	Kansas	32.2
26.	New York	32.0
27.	Ohio	31.7
	UNITED STATES	31.7
28.	New Hampshire	31.6
29.	Iowa	30.8
	Oklahoma	30.8
31.	Maryland	30.4
32.	Vermont	30.0
33.	Florida	29.0
34.	Washington	28.8
35.	Texas	28.1
36.	South Dakota	26.9
37.	Nebraska	26.1
38.	Missouri	25.9
39.	Kentucky	25.7
40.	Arkansas	25.6
41.	Louisiana	25.2
42.	Virginia	24.2
43.	Mississippi	23.9
44.	Tennessee	23.1
	West Virginia	23.1
46.	North Carolina	21.9
47.	Alabama	21.5
	Georgia	21.5
49.	Hawaii	19.7
50.	South Carolina	19.2

Ref. 5:28.

34--Estimated Average Salaries of Elementary-School Teachers, 1966-67

1.	California	$8,075
2.	Hawaii	7,850
3.	New York	7,600
4.	Connecticut	7,325
5.	Nevada	7,274
6.	Michigan	7,250
7.	Delaware	7,225
8.	Indiana	7,200
9.	New Jersey	7,175
10.	Maryland	7,153
11.	Illinois	7,125
	Massachusetts	7,125
13.	Washington	7,095
14.	Arizona	7,065
15.	Oregon	6,850
16.	Pennsylvania	6,755
17.	Minnesota	6,675
18.	New Mexico	6,650
	UNITED STATES	6,609
19.	Rhode Island	6,575
20.	Colorado	6,500
21.	Wyoming	6,400
22.	Wisconsin	6,375
23.	Ohio	6,300
24.	Louisiana	6,257
25.	Missouri	6,163
26.	Virginia	6,150
27.	Iowa	6,115
28.	New Hampshire	5,930
29.	Kansas	5,925
30.	Texas	5,920
31.	Oklahoma	5,900
32.	Georgia	5,845
33.	Montana	5,725
34.	Maine	5,575
35.	North Carolina	5,512
36.	Idaho	5,500
	Vermont	5,500
38.	Tennessee	5,460
39.	West Virginia	5,320
40.	Alabama	5,285
41.	Nebraska	5,233
42.	Kentucky	5,250
43.	South Carolina	5,080
44.	North Dakota	4,850
45.	Arkansas	4,804
46.	Mississippi	4,530
47.	South Dakota	4,450
	Alaska Florida Utah	Data not available
	American Samoa	1,611
	Canal Zone	8,690
	Guam	4,968
	Puerto Rico	3,600
	Virgin Islands	5,350

Ref. 5:30, 35.

35--Estimated Average Salaries of Secondary-School Teachers, 1966-67

1.	California	$9,025
2.	New York	8,200
3.	Hawaii	7,950
4.	Illinois	7,825
5.	Washington	7,670
6.	Connecticut	7,648
7.	Arizona	7,645
8.	New Jersey	7,625
9.	Delaware	7,600
	Indiana	7,600
11.	Nevada	7,560
12.	Massachusetts	7,500
13.	Maryland	7,483
14.	Michigan	7,400
15.	Minnesota	7,175
16.	Oregon	7,135
	UNITED STATES	7,095
17.	Wisconsin	7,000
18.	Ohio	6,900
19.	Pennsylvania	6,880
20.	Iowa	6,778
21.	Colorado	6,700
22.	Rhode Island	6,675
23.	Virginia	6,650
24.	New Mexico	6,625
25.	Louisiana	6,560
26.	Montana	6,550
27.	Wyoming	6,500
28.	Missouri	6,411
29.	Kansas	6,275
30.	New Hampshire	6,210
31.	Vermont	6,200
32.	Idaho	6,174
33.	Maine	6,160
34.	Texas	6,140
35.	Oklahoma	6,100
36.	Nebraska	6,098
37.	North Dakota	6,050
38.	Georgia	5,970
39.	Tennessee	5,950
40.	North Carolina	5,780
41.	Alabama	5,685
42.	Kentucky	5,675
	South Dakota	5,675
44.	West Virginia	5,600
45.	South Carolina	5,527
46.	Arkansas	5,224
47.	Mississippi	4,803
	Alaska Florida Utah	Data not available
	American Samoa	3,473
	Canal Zone	9,020
	Guam	5,369
	Puerto Rico	3,800
	Virgin Islands	6,350

Ref. 5:30, 35.

36--Estimated Average Salaries of All Classroom Teachers in Public Schools, 1966-67

1.	Alaska (19-$6,692)	$8,923*
2.	California	8,450
3.	Hawaii	7,902
4.	New York	7,900
5.	Connecticut	7,460
6.	Delaware	7,450
7.	Illinois	7,400
8.	Nevada	7,390
9.	Indiana	7,377
10.	New Jersey	7,356
11.	Washington	7,330
12.	Maryland	7,308
13.	Massachusetts	7,300
	Michigan	7,300
15.	Arizona	7,230
16.	Oregon	7,000
17.	Minnesota	6,910
	UNITED STATES	6,821
18.	Pennsylvania	6,815
19.	Wisconsin	6,700
20.	New Mexico	6,630
21.	Colorado	6,625
	Rhode Island	6,625
23.	Ohio	6,534
24.	Utah	6,490
25.	Wyoming	6,450
26.	Florida	6,430
27.	Virginia	6,400
28.	Iowa	6,396
29.	Louisiana	6,388
30.	Missouri	6,250
31.	Kansas	6,100
32.	New Hampshire	6,050
33.	Texas	6,025
34.	Montana	6,000
	Oklahoma	6,000
36.	Georgia	5,895
37.	Idaho	5,875
38.	Maine	5,825
39.	Vermont	5,700
40.	Tennessee	5,625
41.	Nebraska	5,619
42.	North Carolina	5,604
43.	Alabama	5,480
44.	West Virginia	5,450
45.	Kentucky	5,400
46.	South Carolina	5,343
47.	North Dakota	5,280
48.	Arkansas	5,013
49.	South Dakota	4,800
50.	Mississippi	4,650
	American Samoa	1,962
	Canal Zone	8,860
	Guam	5,145
	Puerto Rico	3,680
	Virgin Islands	5,850

*See footnote on page 23.

Ref. 5:30, 35.

37--Percent of Public-School Classroom Teachers Paid $6,500 or More, 1966-67

1.	Alaska	99.2%
2.	New York	82.5
3.	California	79.0
4.	Hawaii	77.0
5.	Michigan	73.0
6.	Arizona	68.0
7.	Massachusetts	66.0
8.	Delaware	65.5
9.	Indiana	65.0
	Maryland	65.0
11.	Nevada	63.0
	Washington	63.0
13.	New Jersey	61.7
14.	Connecticut	61.0
	Oregon	61.0
16.	Illinois	57.8
17.	Minnesota	53.5
18.	Rhode Island	51.3
19.	Utah	50.2
20.	New Mexico	49.0
	UNITED STATES	47.4
21.	Pennsylvania	45.1
22.	Wisconsin	44.0
23.	Colorado	43.2
24.	Wyoming	41.8
25.	Ohio	41.5
26.	Florida	38.0
27.	Iowa	34.8
28.	Louisiana	34.7
29.	Virginia	34.0
30.	Vermont	33.5
31.	New Hampshire	32.4
32.	Missouri	31.5
33.	Maine	27.9
34.	Kansas	26.1
35.	Montana	24.0
36.	Texas	22.4
37.	Nebraska	20.3
38.	Georgia	18.5
39.	Oklahoma	18.2
40.	North Dakota	14.9
41.	Idaho	13.9
42.	North Carolina	11.7
43.	Tennessee	10.0
44.	Alabama	8.0
	West Virginia	8.0
46.	Kentucky	7.0
47.	Arkansas	5.5
	South Carolina	5.5
49.	South Dakota	2.5
50.	Mississippi	2.0

Ref. 5:30.

38--Estimated Average Salary of Instructional Staff in Public Schools, 1966-67

1.	Alaska (19-$6,900)	$9,200*
2.	California	9,000
3.	New York	8,600
4.	Hawaii	8,092
5.	Connecticut	7,850
6.	Nevada	7,763
7.	Maryland	7,710
8.	Delaware	7,700
9.	Indiana	7,650
	Michigan	7,650
11.	New Jersey	7,647
12.	Massachusetts	7,575
13.	Washington	7,550
14.	Illinois	7,525
15.	Arizona	7,410
16.	Oregon	7,253
	UNITED STATES	7,119
17.	Minnesota	7,050
	Pennsylvania	7,050
19.	Rhode Island	6,900
20.	Wisconsin	6,860
21.	Colorado	6,850
22.	Ohio	6,750
	Utah	6,750
24.	New Mexico	6,720
25.	Florida	6,600
	Virginia	6,600
	Wyoming	6,600
28.	Louisiana	6,587
29.	Iowa	6,531
30.	Missouri	6,400
31.	Kansas	6,270
32.	New Hampshire	6,200
33.	Texas	6,190
34.	Oklahoma	6,180
35.	Montana	6,100
36.	Georgia	6,075
37.	Idaho	6,050
38.	Vermont	6,000
39.	West Virginia	5,900
40.	Maine	5,850
41.	Nebraska	5,800
42.	Tennessee	5,775
43.	North Carolina	5,763
44.	Alabama	5,675
45.	Kentucky	5,600
46.	North Dakota	5,500
47.	South Carolina	5,486
48.	Arkansas	5,140
49.	South Dakota	5,025
50.	Mississippi	4,782
	American Samoa	3,201
	Canal Zone	9,280
	Guam	5,337
	Puerto Rico	3,800
	Virgin Islands	6,220

*See footnote one page 23.
Ref. 5:30, 35.

39--Estimated Average Salary of Instructional Staff as Percent of National Average, 1966-67

1.	Alaska (19-96.9%)	129.2%*
2.	California	126.4
3.	New York	120.8
4.	Hawaii	113.7
5.	Connecticut	110.3
6.	Nevada	109.0
7.	Maryland	108.3
8.	Delaware	108.2
9.	Indiana	107.5
	Michigan	107.5
11.	New Jersey	107.4
12.	Massachusetts	106.4
13.	Washington	106.1
14.	Illinois	105.7
15.	Arizona	104.1
16.	Oregon	101.9
	UNITED STATES	100.0
17.	Minnesota	99.0
	Pennsylvania	99.0
19.	Rhode Island	96.9
20.	Wisconsin	96.4
21.	Colorado	96.2
22.	Ohio	94.8
	Utah	94.8
24.	New Mexico	94.4
25.	Florida	92.7
	Virginia	92.7
	Wyoming	92.7
28.	Louisiana	92.5
29.	Iowa	91.7
30.	Missouri	89.9
31.	Kansas	88.1
32.	New Hampshire	87.1
33.	Texas	87.0
34.	Oklahoma	86.8
35.	Montana	85.7
36.	Georgia	85.3
37.	Idaho	85.0
38.	Vermont	84.3
39.	West Virginia	82.9
40.	Maine	82.2
41.	Nebraska	81.5
42.	Tennessee	81.1
43.	North Carolina	81.0
44.	Alabama	79.7
45.	Kentucky	78.7
46.	North Dakota	77.3
47.	South Carolina	77.1
48.	Arkansas	72.2
49.	South Dakota	70.6
50.	Mississippi	67.2

*See footnote on page 23.
Ref. 5:30.

40--Percent Increase in Estimated Average Salary of Instructional Staff, 1956-57 to 1966-67

1.	Arkansas	111.5%
2.	Kentucky	90.3
3.	Mississippi	89.4
4.	Virginia	85.3
5.	Hawaii	82.5
6.	Nebraska	81.3
7.	Iowa	80.6
8.	Georgia	78.7
9.	Tennessee	77.7
10.	Maine	77.3
11.	South Carolina	76.7
12.	North Dakota	74.6
13.	Wyoming	71.4
14.	Alaska	70.4
15.	North Carolina	69.5
16.	Vermont	69.1
17.	Indiana	68.1
18.	New Hampshire	67.9
19.	Massachusetts	67.6
20.	West Virginia	66.6
21.	Idaho	65.8
22.	Utah	65.6
23.	Missouri	64.7
24.	Alabama	64.5
25.	California	64.4
26.	Kansas	64.3
27.	Minnesota	64.0
	UNITED STATES	63.7
28.	Colorado	63.3
29.	Washington	62.0
30.	Connecticut	61.3
31.	Wisconsin	60.8
32.	Maryland	60.6
33.	New York	59.2
34.	Nevada	57.8
35.	South Dakota	57.0
36.	Florida	56.8
	Oklahoma	56.8
38.	Oregon	55.1
39.	Texas	54.8
40.	Illinois	54.4
41.	Michigan	53.0
42.	New Jersey	52.9
43.	Pennsylvania	51.4
44.	Arizona	50.8
45.	Delaware	50.3
46.	Ohio	50.0
	Rhode Island	50.0
48.	Montana	49.9
49.	Louisiana	48.5
50.	New Mexico	37.1
	Puerto Rico	90.0
	Virgin Islands	122.1

Ref. 4:25, 32; 5:30, 35.

41--Percent Increase in Instructional Staff Salaries, 1965-66 to 1966-67

1.	Hawaii	15.2%
2.	South Carolina	13.2
3.	Virginia	11.9
4.	Tennessee	10.7
5.	Mississippi	10.5
6.	Louisiana	10.0
7.	Georgia	9.5
8.	West Virginia	8.6
9.	Maryland	8.5
10.	Nebraska	8.4
11.	Arkansas	8.1
12.	Kentucky	7.7
13.	Iowa	7.6
14.	Alaska	7.0
15.	Michigan	6.3
16.	Missouri	6.2
17.	Alabama	6.1
	New Hampshire	6.1
19.	Nevada	6.0
20.	New Jersey	5.7
21.	Kansas	5.3
22.	Washington	5.1
23.	Indiana	4.9
	Oklahoma	4.9
	UNITED STATES	4.9
25.	California	4.7
26.	Maine	4.5
27.	North Carolina	4.3
	Oregon	4.3
29.	Colorado	4.2
	Illinois	4.2
31.	Connecticut	3.8
32.	Minnesota	3.7
33.	South Dakota	3.6
34.	Florida	3.5
35.	Arizona	3.4
	Montana	3.4
	Utah	3.4
38.	Idaho	3.3
	Vermont	3.3
40.	Pennsylvania	3.2
	Wisconsin	3.2
42.	Massachusetts	3.1
43.	Ohio	2.9
44.	New York	2.4
45.	North Dakota	2.3
46.	Delaware	2.2
	Rhode Island	2.2
48.	New Mexico	1.8
	Texas	1.8
50.	Wyoming	0.4
	Canal Zone	10.5
	Guam	10.0
	Puerto Rico	2.9
	Virgin Islands	2.5

Ref. 5:30, 35.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

This section presents figures on schooling completed by adults, illiteracy, school holding power as shown by percent of ninth-grade enrollment graduating from high school, and the percent of Selective Service registrants failing the mental test.

School Years Completed

In median school years completed by persons 25 years old and older in 1960, Utah, with 12.2 years, ranked first. In Alaska, California, Colorado, Nevada, Washington, and Wyoming, also, the median is over 12 years of schooling. The eight lowest ranking states--Arkansas, Mississippi, North Carolina, Louisiana, Tennessee, West Virginia, Kentucky, and South Carolina--have medians between eight and nine years of schooling. (See Table 42.)

Illiteracy

For the population 14 years old and older, illiteracy, or the inability to read and write a simple message in any language, was reported as 2.7 percent in 1947 and as 2.4 percent in 1960. In nine states the percent of illiteracy was less than 1; in three states, 5 to 6 percent. (See Table 43.)

High-School Graduates

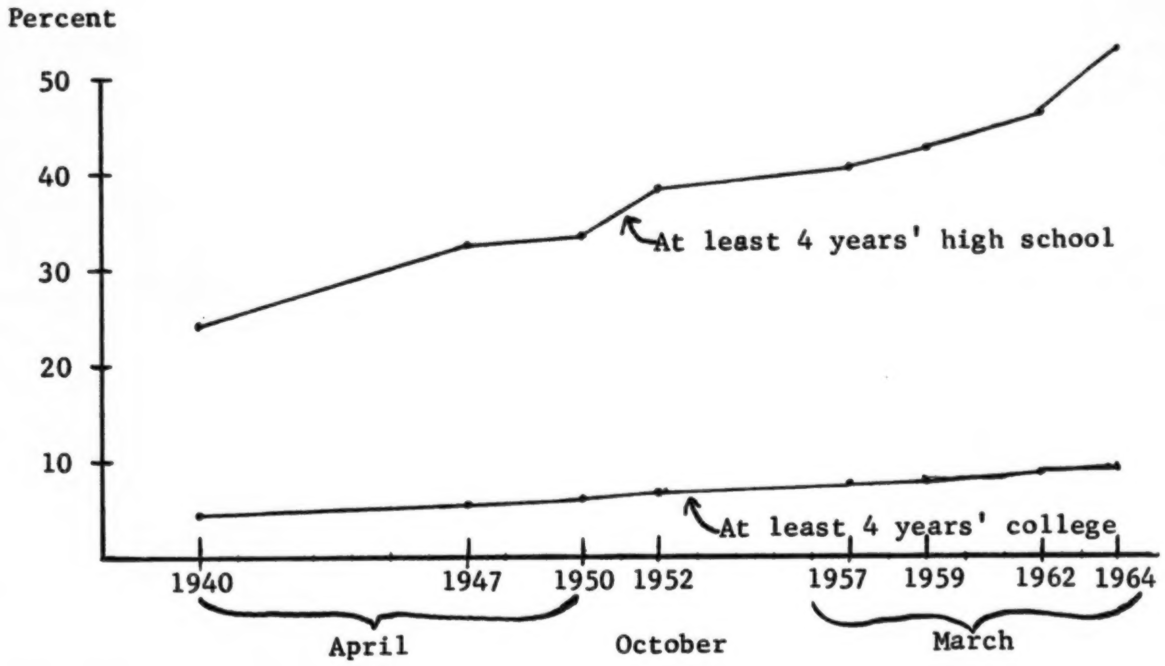
To meet the needs of employment, youth should remain in school through high-school graduation. For the United States, the number of high-school graduates in 1966 equaled 77.3 percent of the number of ninth-graders enrolled in fall 1962. In Minnesota, California, Iowa, Kansas, Washington, and Wisconsin this figure was over 85 percent. At the other extreme, the number of high-school graduates in Alabama equaled 64.7 percent of the ninth-grade enrollment. These figures, shown in Table 44, should be used with caution because such factors as interstate migration shifts of pupils between public and nonpublic schools, and duplications in enrollments, affect the results.

The number of public high-school graduates in 1965-66 was 2,358,859 an increase of 36.7 percent over the 1,725,521 graduates in 1960-61 (Table 45). In nine states the number of graduates increased more than 50 percent, but in eight states the number increased less than 25 percent.

Selective Service Registrants

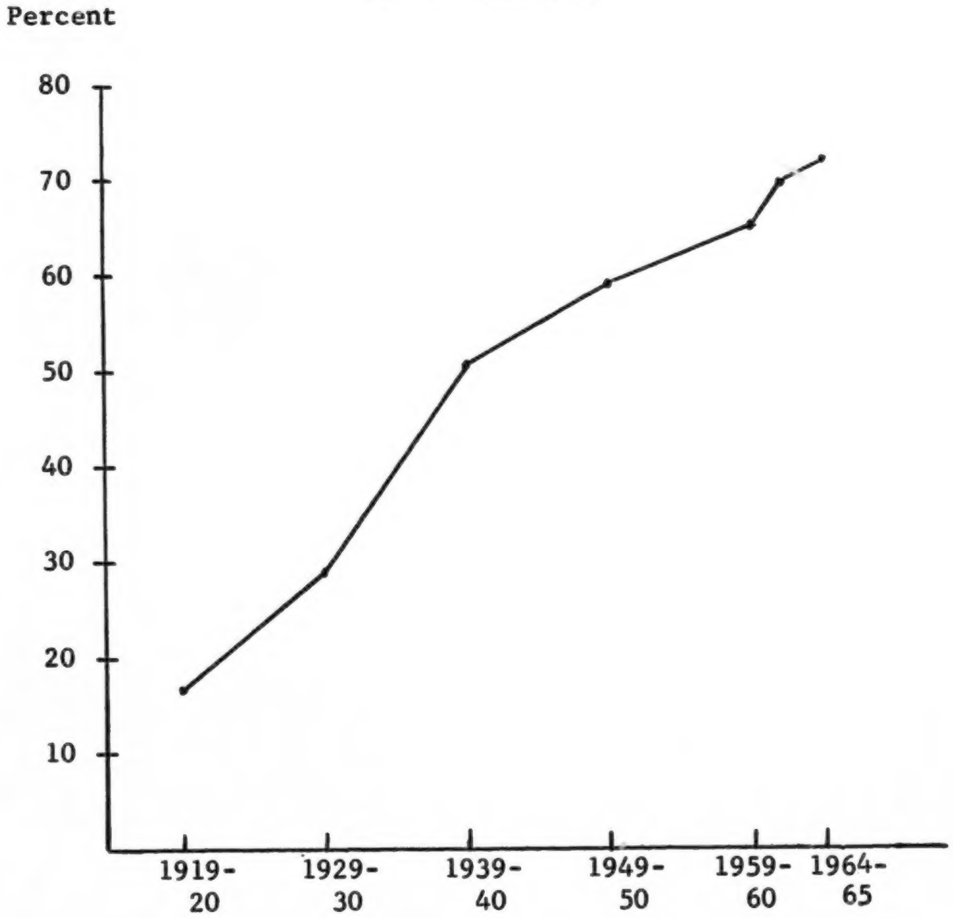
In 1965, the Armed Services found that 21.4 percent of the draftees taking preinduction and induction examinations for military service failed the mental tests. In 13 states the proportion was under 10 percent; and lowest of all in Iowa--5.2 percent. In three states, South Carolina, Georgia, and North Carolina, the proportion of failures was over 40 percent. (See Table 46.) Table 47 gives similar figures for 18-year-old youths as a group. It should be noted that because of interstate migration the individual states may not necessarily be entirely responsible for the educational failure of their inductees.

LEVEL OF SCHOOLING COMPLETED BY PERSONS 25 YEARS OLD OR OLDER



NEA Research Division

HIGH-SCHOOL[1] GRADUATES AS PERCENT OF 17-YEAR-OLDS



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[1] Public and nonpublic schools.

NEA Research Division

42--Median School Years Completed by Persons 25 Years Old and Older, 1960

		All	White	Nonwhite
1.	Utah	12.2	12.2	10.1
2.	Alaska	12.1	12.4	6.6
	California	12.1	12.1	10.5
	Colorado	12.1	12.1	11.2
	Nevada	12.1	12.2	8.8
	Washington	12.1	12.2	10.5
	Wyoming	12.1	12.1	9.3
8.	Idaho	11.8	11.8	9.6
	Oregon	11.8	11.8	9.9
10.	Kansas	11.7	11.8	9.6
11.	Massachusetts	11.6	11.6	10.3
	Montana	11.6	11.7	8.7
	Nebraska	11.6	11.7	9.6
14.	Arizona	11.3	11.7	7.0
	Hawaii	11.3	12.4	9.9
	Iowa	11.3	11.3	9.5
17.	New Mexico	11.2	11.5	7.1
18.	Delaware	11.1	11.6	8.4
19.	Connecticut	11.0	11.1	9.1
	Maine	11.0	11.0	10.7
21.	Florida	10.9	11.6	7.0
	New Hampshire	10.9	10.9	11.7
	Ohio	10.9	11.0	9.1
	Vermont	10.9	10.9	10.5
25.	Indiana	10.8	10.9	9.0
	Michigan	10.8	11.0	9.1
	Minnesota	10.8	10.8	9.9
28.	New York	10.7	10.8	9.4
29.	New Jersey	10.6	10.8	8.8
	UNITED STATES	10.6	10.9	8.2
30.	Illinois	10.5	10.7	9.0
31.	Maryland	10.4	11.0	8.1
	Oklahoma	10.4	10.7	8.6
	South Dakota	10.4	10.5	8.6
	Texas	10.4	10.8	8.1
	Wisconsin	10.4	10.4	9.0
36.	Pennsylvania	10.2	10.3	8.9
37.	Rhode Island	10.0	10.0	9.5
38.	Virginia	9.9	10.8	7.2
39.	Missouri	9.6	9.8	8.7
40.	North Dakota	9.3	9.3	8.4
41.	Alabama	9.1	10.2	6.5
42.	Georgia	9.0	10.3	6.1
43.	Arkansas	8.9	9.5	6.5
	Mississippi	8.9	11.0	6.0
	North Carolina	8.9	9.8	7.0
46.	Louisiana	8.8	10.5	6.0
	Tennessee	8.8	9.0	7.5
	West Virginia	8.8	8.8	8.4
49.	Kentucky	8.7	8.7	8.2
	South Carolina	8.7	10.3	5.9

Ref. 23.

43--Percent of Population 14 Years Old and Older Illiterate in 1960

1.	Iowa	0.7%
2.	Idaho	0.8
	Oregon	0.8
4.	Kansas	0.9
	Nebraska	0.9
	South Dakota	0.9
	Utah	0.9
	Washington	0.9
	Wyoming	0.9
10.	Minnesota	1.0
	Montana	1.0
12.	Nevada	1.1
	Vermont	1.1
14.	Indiana	1.2
	Wisconsin	1.2
16.	Colorado	1.3
	Maine	1.3
18.	New Hampshire	1.4
	North Dakota	1.4
20.	Ohio	1.5
21.	Michigan	1.6
22.	Missouri	1.7
23.	California	1.8
	Illinois	1.8
25.	Delaware	1.9
	Maryland	1.9
	Oklahoma	1.9
28.	Pennsylvania	2.0
29.	Connecticut	2.2
	Massachusetts	2.2
	New Jersey	2.2
32.	Rhode Island	2.4
	UNITED STATES	2.4
33.	Florida	2.6
34.	West Virginia	2.7
35.	New York	2.9
36.	Alaska	3.0
37.	Kentucky	3.3
38.	Virginia	3.4
39.	Tennessee	3.5
40.	Arkansas	3.6
41.	Arizona	3.8
42.	New Mexico	4.0
	North Carolina	4.0
44.	Texas	4.1
45.	Alabama	4.2
46.	Georgia	4.5
47.	Mississippi	4.9
48.	Hawaii	5.0
49.	South Carolina	5.5
50.	Louisiana	6.3

Ref. 10:2.

44--Public High-School Graduates in 1965-66 as Percent of Ninth-Graders in Fall 1962

1.	Minnesota	90.2%
2.	California	89.1
3.	Iowa	87.9
4.	Kansas	86.3
5.	Washington	85.7
6.	South Dakota	85.6
7.	Wisconsin	85.5
8.	Nebraska	84.8
9.	Hawaii	84.5
10.	Colorado	84.2
11.	North Dakota	84.0
12.	Utah	83.6
13.	Oregon	83.5
14.	Rhode Island	83.1
15.	New Jersey	82.6
16.	Illinois	81.3
17.	Nevada	81.1
18.	Michigan	80.9
19.	Connecticut	80.4
20.	Idaho	79.9
21.	Vermont	79.6
22.	New York	79.4
	Ohio	79.4
	Wyoming	79.4
25.	Delaware	79.2
26.	Indiana	77.9
27.	Maryland	77.7
28.	Massachusetts	77.3
	UNITED STATES	77.3
29.	Maine	76.8
30.	New Hampshire	76.6
31.	Montana	76.4
32.	Virginia	74.8
33.	Alaska	72.6
34.	Texas	72.1
35.	Florida	71.7
36.	Oklahoma	71.4
37.	Missouri	70.9
38.	South Carolina	70.0
39.	West Virginia	69.0
40.	Arkansas	68.7
41.	Tennessee	68.0
42.	Louisiana	67.9
43.	Arizona	67.5
44.	North Carolina	67.3
45.	Georgia	65.1
	Kentucky	65.1
	Mississippi	65.1
48.	Alabama	64.7
	New Mexico	Data not available
	Pennsylvania	

Ref. 1:17; 5:25.

45--Percent Increase in Number of High-School Graduates, 1960 to 1965-66

1.	Alaska	88.8%
2.	Nevada	81.7
3.	New Mexico	61.2
4.	Colorado	59.2
5.	Maryland	54.5
6.	Delaware	53.3
7.	California	52.7
8.	Virginia	51.8
9.	New Hampshire	50.4
10.	Florida	49.3
11.	Louisiana	44.2
12.	Georgia	43.2
13.	Texas	43.1
14.	Arizona	43.0
15.	Ohio	42.4
16.	Nebraska	41.4
17.	Washington	40.2
18.	New Jersey	40.1
19.	South Carolina	39.5
20.	Illinois	39.4
21.	Oregon	37.0
	Rhode Island	37.0
	UNITED STATES	36.7
23.	Michigan	36.5
24.	Maine	34.5
25.	Vermont	34.0
26.	Mississippi	33.0
27.	Kentucky	32.4
28.	Indiana	32.0
29.	North Carolina	31.9
30.	Tennessee	31.5
31.	Connecticut	31.2
32.	Iowa	30.7
33.	Minnesota	30.6
34.	Wisconsin	30.2
35.	Utah	30.1
36.	Arkansas	29.9
37.	Montana	27.9
38.	New York	27.3
39.	Pennsylvania	26.5
40.	Missouri	26.4
41.	South Dakota	25.2
42.	Kansas	25.1
43.	Oklahoma	24.9
	Wyoming	24.9
45.	Idaho	24.5
46.	Massachusetts	24.0
47.	Hawaii	23.8
	West Virginia	23.8
49.	North Dakota	22.6
50.	Alabama	17.2
	American Samoa	330.2
	Canal Zone	41.1
	Guam	137.8
	Puerto Rico	68.4
	Virgin Islands	61.1

Ref. 1:26-27; 5:25, 35.

46--Percent of Selective Service Draftees Failing Preinduction and Induction Mental Tests, 1965

1.	Iowa	5.2%
2.	Montana	6.2
3.	Utah	6.8
4.	Washington	7.2
5.	Oregon	7.5
6.	Minnesota	7.8
7.	Idaho	8.3
8.	Nebraska	8.8
9.	Rhode Island	9.0
10.	Wyoming	9.1
11.	New Hampshire	9.4
	Wisconsin	9.4
13.	North Dakota	9.8
14.	Kansas	10.5
15.	South Dakota	10.7
16.	Vermont	11.3
17.	Indiana	11.6
18.	Massachusetts	13.0
19.	Alaska	13.8
20.	Colorado	14.0
	Pennsylvania	14.0
22.	Michigan	14.3
23.	Ohio	14.6
24.	Nevada	14.9
25.	California	15.3
26.	Illinois	16.7
27.	Oklahoma	16.8
28.	Connecticut	16.9
29.	Missouri	17.4
	New Jersey	17.4
31.	Maine	18.3
32.	Arizona	20.5
33.	New York	21.4
	UNITED STATES	21.4
34.	Delaware	22.5
35.	Hawaii	23.3
	Texas	23.3
37.	Maryland	24.3
38.	New Mexico	25.4
39.	Arkansas	25.5
40.	Florida	26.4
41.	Kentucky	26.5
42.	West Virginia	27.9
43.	Tennessee	32.3
44.	Virginia	34.0
45.	Louisiana	36.2
46.	Mississippi	37.2
47.	Alabama	38.8
48.	North Carolina	41.8
49.	Georgia	41.9
50.	South Carolina	48.2
	Guam	40.5
	Mariana Islands	
	Canal Zone	58.7
	Puerto Rico	
	Virgin Islands	

Ref. 8:25.

47--Percent of 18-Year-Old Youths Disqualified for Military Service for Mental Reasons, July 1964 Through December 1965

1.	Washington	5.8%
2.	Minnesota	6.9
3.	Oregon	7.4
4.	Wyoming	7.5
5.	Iowa	7.7
6.	Utah	8.2
7.	Montana	8.3
8.	Wisconsin	9.4
9.	Idaho	11.4
10.	Nebraska	12.1
11.	Rhode Island	12.4
12.	South Dakota	12.6
13.	Alaska	13.1
14.	Kansas	13.5
15.	Pennsylvania	13.7
16.	Connecticut	13.8
17.	Ohio	13.9
18.	North Dakota	14.1
19.	Indiana	14.2
20.	New Jersey	14.4
21.	Nevada	14.9
22.	Vermont	15.1
23.	New Hampshire	16.1
24.	Massachusetts	17.0
25.	Illinois	17.8
26.	Michigan	18.2
27.	California	19.5
28.	Delaware	20.8
29.	Maine	20.9
30.	Colorado	21.2
31.	Missouri	21.6
32.	Oklahoma	23.3
33.	New York	24.9
34.	Arizona	25.9
35.	Maryland	27.8
	UNITED STATES	28.0
36.	Hawaii	28.3
37.	New Mexico	29.4
38.	Florida	32.9
39.	Arkansas	33.7
40.	West Virginia	35.5
41.	Texas	38.6
42.	Kentucky	39.1
43.	Georgia	43.2
44.	Alabama	44.5
45.	Virginia	45.3
46.	Louisiana	46.0
47.	Tennessee	49.0
48.	North Carolina	53.0
49.	Mississippi	53.8
50.	South Carolina	54.6
	Guam Mariana Islands	58.9
	Canal Zone Puerto Rico Virgin Islands	72.9

Ref. 8:37.

FINANCIAL RESOURCES

In 1965, per-capita personal income nationwide was $2,746 and ranged from $3,401 in Connecticut to $1,608 in Mississippi. In Mississippi, it was less than half the amount in Connecticut; in four states, it was under $2,000 (Table 49). In 18 states, per-capita personal income was at or above the national average (Tables 49 and 50). Total personal income is shown in Table 48.

From 1955 to 1965, per-capita personal income increased 50 percent or more in 24 states. Although four of these states, Alabama, South Carolina, Arkansas, and Mississippi, gained much on a percentage basis during the decade, they still had per-capita incomes under $2,000 in 1965. (See Table 51.)

Table 52 relates personal income to the number of children to be educated. In 1965, there was $10,644 of personal income for every child 5 to 17 years of age. The figures for New York, Connecticut, New Jersey, Illinois, and Nevada exceed $13,000, and were more than twice the figures of each of two states.

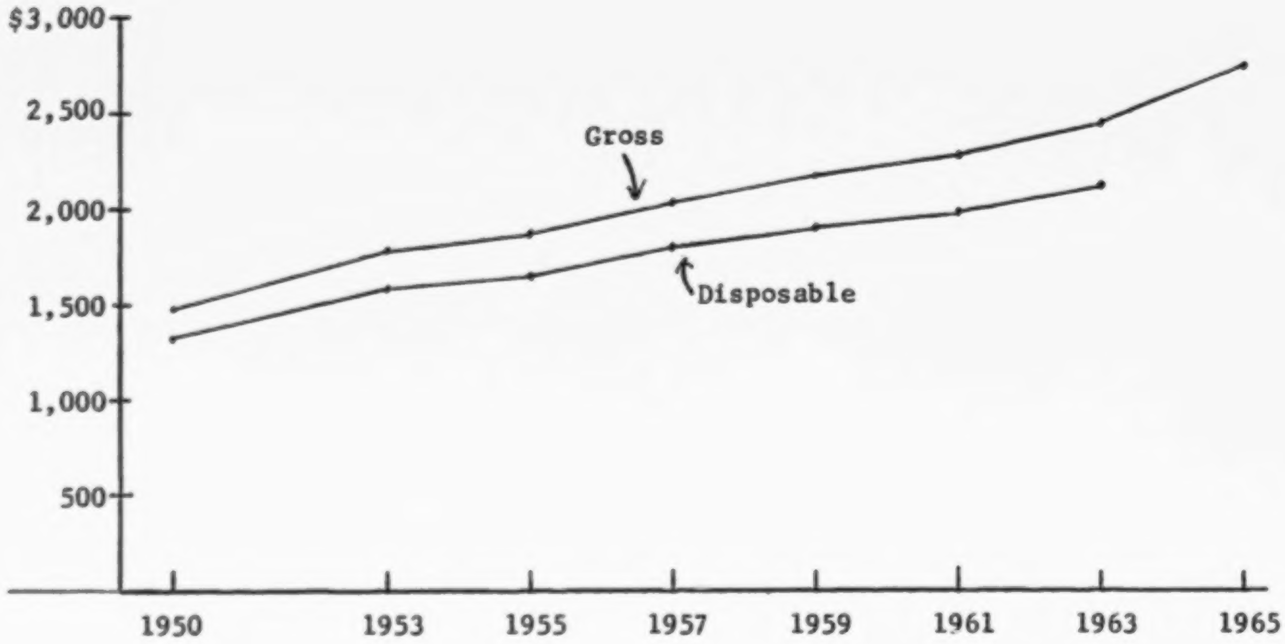
Personal income per child in average daily membership equaled $12,823 nationwide; the range was from $18,853 in New York to $6,419 in Mississippi (Table 53).

Disposable personal income (income after income and other personal taxes) amounted to $2,122 per capita in 1963. Nevada ranked first with $2,781, more than twice that of Mississippi. (See Table 54.) As percent of personal income, disposable income equaled 86.4 percent (Table 55).

In 1965, personal income from all government employment equaled 12.4 percent of total personal income. In three states, Alaska, Hawaii, and Virginia, it amounted to more than 25 percent; in 10 states, to less than 10 percent (Table 56).

Median net effective buying income of households is another measure, though rough, of financial resources. Net effective buying is personal income minus direct personal taxes and certain non-tax payments to government. Excluding Alaska, the range in median net effective buying income in 1965 was from $10,521 per household in Delaware to $5,536 in Mississippi (Table 57). Nationwide, 20.1 percent of the households had incomes under $2,500 in 1965 (Table 58); and 20.3 percent, incomes of $10,000 or more (Table 59).

PER-CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME



NEA Research Division

48--Total Personal Income, 1965 (in Millions)

1.	California	$ 59,958
2.	New York	59,350
3.	Illinois	34,903
4.	Pennsylvania	31,816
5.	Ohio	28,972
6.	Michigan	25,031
7.	Texas	24,761
8.	New Jersey	21,950
9.	Massachusetts	16,349
10.	Florida	14,041
11.	Indiana	13,924
12.	Missouri	11,961
13.	Wisconsin	11,279
14.	Virginia	10,691
15.	Maryland	10,604
16.	North Carolina	10,070
17.	Connecticut	9,626
18.	Minnesota	9,495
19.	Georgia	9,478
20.	Washington	8,641
21.	Tennessee	7,749
22.	Iowa	7,381
23.	Louisiana	7,359
24.	Alabama	6,660
25.	Kentucky	6,489
26.	Kansas	5,932
27.	Oklahoma	5,603
28.	Oregon	5,350
29.	Colorado	5,282
30.	South Carolina	4,708
31.	Nebraska	3,836
32.	Arizona	3,733
33.	Mississippi	3,712
34.	West Virginia	3,679
35.	Arkansas	3,581
36.	Rhode Island	2,515
37.	Utah	2,341
38.	Maine	2,245
39.	New Mexico	2,224
40.	Hawaii	2,030
41.	Montana	1,714
	New Hampshire	1,714
43.	Delaware	1,706
44.	Idaho	1,660
45.	South Dakota	1,518
46.	North Dakota	1,486
47.	Nevada	1,437
48.	Vermont	934
49.	Alaska (50-$638)	851*
50.	Wyoming	844
	UNITED STATES	532,147

*See footnote on page 23.
Ref. 25:12.

49--Per-Capita Personal Income, 1965

1.	Connecticut	$3,401
2.	Delaware	3,392
3.	Nevada	3,311
4.	Illinois	3,280
5.	New York	3,278
6.	California	3,258
7.	New Jersey	3,237
8.	Alaska (32-$2,390)	3,187*
9.	Massachusetts	3,050
10.	Michigan	3,010
11.	Maryland	3,001
12.	Washington	2,906
13.	Hawaii	2,879
14.	Indiana	2,846
15.	Ohio	2,829
16.	Rhode Island	2,823
17.	Oregon	2,761
18.	Pennsylvania	2,747
	UNITED STATES	2,746
19.	Wisconsin	2,724
20.	Colorado	2,710
21.	Iowa	2,676
22.	Minnesota	2,666
23.	Missouri	2,663
24.	Kansas	2,639
25.	Nebraska	2,629
26.	Wyoming	2,558
27.	New Hampshire	2,547
28.	Montana	2,438
29.	Florida	2,423
30.	Virginia	2,419
31.	Idaho	2,395
32.	Arizona	2,370
33.	Utah	2,355
34.	Texas	2,338
35.	Vermont	2,312
36.	Oklahoma	2,289
37.	North Dakota	2,279
38.	Maine	2,277
39.	South Dakota	2,213
40.	New Mexico	2,193
41.	Georgia	2,159
42.	Louisiana	2,067
43.	Kentucky	2,045
44.	North Carolina	2,041
45.	West Virginia	2,027
46.	Tennessee	2,013
47.	Alabama	1,910
48.	South Carolina	1,846
49.	Arkansas	1,845
50.	Mississippi	1,608

*See footnote on page 23.
Ref. 25:13.

50--Per-Capita Personal Income as Percent of National Average, 1965

1.	Connecticut	123.9%
2.	Delaware	123.5
3.	Nevada	120.6
4.	Illinois	119.4
	New York	119.4
6.	California	118.6
7.	New Jersey	117.9
8.	Alaska (31-87.0)	116.1*
9.	Massachusetts	111.1
10.	Michigan	109.6
11.	Maryland	109.3
12.	Washington	105.8
13.	Hawaii	104.8
14.	Indiana	103.6
15.	Ohio	103.0
16.	Rhode Island	102.8
17.	Oregon	100.5
18.	Pennsylvania	100.0
	UNITED STATES	100.0
19.	Wisconsin	99.2
20.	Colorado	98.7
21.	Iowa	97.5
22.	Minnesota	97.1
23.	Missouri	97.0
24.	Kansas	96.1
25.	Nebraska	95.7
26.	Wyoming	93.2
27.	New Hampshire	92.8
28.	Montana	88.8
29.	Florida	88.2
30.	Virginia	88.1
31.	Idaho	87.2
32.	Arizona	86.3
33.	Utah	85.8
34.	Texas	85.1
35.	Vermont	84.2
36.	Oklahoma	83.4
37.	North Dakota	83.0
38.	Maine	82.9
39.	South Dakota	80.6
40.	New Mexico	79.9
41.	Georgia	78.6
42.	Louisiana	75.3
43.	Kentucky	74.5
44.	North Carolina	74.3
45.	West Virginia	73.8
46.	Tennessee	73.3
47.	Alabama	69.6
48.	Arkansas	67.2
	South Carolina	67.2
50.	Mississippi	58.6

*See footnote on page 23.
Ref. 25:13.

51--Percent Increase in Per-Capita Personal Income, 1955 to 1965

1.	South Dakota	71.2%
2.	Iowa	66.4
3.	North Dakota	65.3
4.	Nebraska	64.8
5.	Arkansas	61.6
6.	Vermont	57.9
7.	Mississippi	57.6
8.	Tennessee	57.1
9.	Georgia	57.0
10.	Hawaii	56.7
11.	South Carolina	56.3
12.	Idaho	55.6
13.	North Carolina	55.4
14.	Alabama	54.9
15.	Minnesota	54.2
16.	Virginia	54.0
17.	Kentucky	53.9
18.	West Virginia	52.9
19.	Kansas	52.4
20.	Oklahoma	51.9
21.	Maryland	50.5
	Massachusetts	50.5
23.	Indiana	50.3
24.	Wisconsin	50.0
25.	Florida	49.6
26.	Colorado	49.4
27.	Louisiana	48.1
28.	Missouri	47.8
29.	Maine	46.8
	UNITED STATES	46.4
30.	Illinois	46.2
31.	New Mexico	45.8
32.	Pennsylvania	45.4
33.	Utah	44.9
34.	New Hampshire	44.3
35.	Rhode Island	44.0
36.	New York	43.6
37.	Oregon	43.2
38.	Washington	42.6
39.	Arizona	41.3
40.	California	40.9
	Connecticut	40.9
42.	New Jersey	40.4
43.	Texas	40.3
44.	Alaska	40.1
45.	Michigan	37.9
46.	Wyoming	37.7
47.	Ohio	35.9
48.	Delaware	34.7
49.	Montana	31.6
50.	Nevada	29.9

Ref. 25:13.

52--Personal Income per Child of School Age (5-17), 1965

1.	New York	$14,064
2.	Connecticut	13,751
3.	New Jersey	13,335
4.	Illinois	13,102
5.	Nevada	13,064
6.	California	12,930
7.	Delaware	12,637
8.	Massachusetts	12,634
9.	Rhode Island	11,808
10.	Maryland	11,341
11.	Pennsylvania	11,199
12.	Washington	11,164
13.	Alaska (36-$8,289)	11,052*
14.	Michigan	10,917
15.	Missouri	10,785
16.	Indiana	10,769
17.	Oregon	10,700
	UNITED STATES	10,644
18.	Ohio	10,640
19.	Iowa	10,323
20.	Hawaii	10,305
21.	Nebraska	10,229
22.	Wisconsin	10,216
23.	Kansas	10,175
24.	New Hampshire	10,082
25.	Colorado	10,080
26.	Florida	9,895
27.	Minnesota	9,789
28.	Wyoming	9,275
29.	Oklahoma	9,261
30.	Virginia	9,248
31.	Vermont	8,895
32.	Maine	8,874
33.	Montana	8,790
34.	Texas	8,640
35.	Arizona	8,523
36.	Idaho	8,469
37.	North Dakota	8,165
38.	South Dakota	8,032
39.	Georgia	7,958
40.	Utah	7,777
41.	Tennessee	7,765
42.	Kentucky	7,725
43.	West Virginia	7,681
44.	North Carolina	7,577
45.	New Mexico	7,244
46.	Louisiana	7,236
47.	Arkansas	7,133
48.	Alabama	6,916
49.	South Carolina	6,449
50.	Mississippi	5,559

*See footnote on page 23.
Ref. 5:24; 25:12.

53--Personal Income per Child in Average Daily Membership, 1965

1.	New York	$18,853
2.	Illinois	17,041
3.	New Jersey	16,963
4.	Connecticut	16,947
5.	Rhode Island	16,455
6.	Massachusetts	16,316
7.	Delaware	15,898
8.	Pennsylvania	14,676
9.	Alaska (24-$10,907)	14,543*
10.	California	14,025
11.	Maryland	13,959
12.	Wisconsin	13,770
13.	Nevada	13,704
14.	New Hampshire	13,478
15.	Ohio	12,842
	UNITED STATES	12,823
16.	Hawaii	12,611
17.	Indiana	12,505
18.	Vermont	12,306
19.	Nebraska	12,178
20.	Oregon	12,164
21.	Minnesota	11,751
22.	Florida	11,497
23.	Colorado	10,968
24.	Virginia	10,947
25.	Texas	10,448
26.	Montana	10,332
27.	Maine	10,269
28.	North Dakota	10,237
29.	Arizona	10,075
30.	Wyoming	9,896
31.	Kentucky	9,882
32.	Oklahoma	9,874
33.	Louisiana	9,274
34.	Georgia	9,081
35.	Tennessee	8,975
36.	South Dakota	8,929
37.	West Virginia	8,712
38.	North Carolina	8,646
39.	New Mexico	8,458
40.	Arkansas	8,321
41.	Utah	8,194
42.	Alabama	8,133
43.	South Carolina	7,414
44.	Mississippi	6,419
	Idaho	Data not available
	Iowa	
	Kansas	
	Michigan	
	Missouri	
	Washington	

*See footnote on page 23.
Ref. 5:25; 25:12.

54--Per-Capita Disposable Personal Income, 1963

1.	Nevada	$2,781
2.	Connecticut	2,688
3.	Delaware	2,683
4.	California	2,572
5.	New York	2,538
6.	Illinois	2,500
7.	New Jersey	2,489
8.	Massachusetts	2,422
9.	Maryland	2,353
10.	Michigan	2,234
11.	Washington	2,210
12.	Ohio	2,184
13.	Colorado	2,181
14.	Missouri	2,176
15.	Wyoming	2,147
16.	Indiana	2,139
17.	Pennsylvania	2,124
18.	Oregon	2,116
	UNITED STATES	2,122
19.	Rhode Island	2,107
20.	Iowa	2,054
21.	Nebraska	2,040
22.	Wisconsin	2,022
23.	Minnesota	2,016
24.	Kansas	1,981
25.	Vermont	1,975
26.	Montana	1,967
27.	New Hampshire	1,963
28.	Arizona	1,938
29.	Florida	1,905
30.	Utah	1,885
31.	Texas	1,832
32.	North Dakota	1,820
33.	Virginia	1,806
34.	South Dakota	1,775
35.	Maine	1,770
36.	Oklahoma	1,750
37.	New Mexico	1,739
38.	Idaho	1,738
39.	West Virginia	1,634
40.	Georgia	1,620
41.	North Carolina	1,593
42.	Louisiana	1,582
43.	Kentucky	1,560
44.	Tennessee	1,543
45.	Alabama	1,456
46.	South Carolina	1,407
47.	Arkansas	1,406
48.	Mississippi	1,266
	Alaska Hawaii	Data not available

Ref. 24:22.

55--Per-Capita Disposable Income as Percent of Per-Capita Personal Income, 1963

1.	South Dakota	93.0%
2.	Missouri	92.3
3.	West Virginia	91.7
4.	North Dakota	90.9
5.	Maine	90.3
6.	Nebraska	89.6
7.	Iowa	89.2
	Vermont	89.2
9.	South Carolina	89.1
10.	Delaware	89.0
11.	Florida	88.8
12.	Wyoming	88.7
13.	North Carolina	88.3
14.	Massachusetts	88.2
	Mississippi	88.2
16.	Maryland	88.0
17.	Oklahoma	87.9
18.	Colorado	87.8
19.	Arizona	87.3
20.	Ohio	87.0
	Pennsylvania	87.0
	Texas	87.0
23.	Alabama	86.9
	Tennessee	86.9
25.	Montana	86.8
26.	Indiana	86.6
27.	Arkansas	86.4
	Michigan	86.4
	UNITED STATES	86.4
29.	Connecticut	86.2
	Georgia	86.2
	Virginia	86.2
32.	California	85.8
	Illinois	85.8
	Louisiana	85.8
	Nevada	85.8
36.	Oregon	85.6
37.	New York	85.2
	Wisconsin	85.2
39.	Utah	85.1
40.	Minnesota	85.0
41.	Idaho	84.9
	Kentucky	84.9
43.	New Mexico	84.7
44.	Washington	84.3
45.	Rhode Island	84.0
46.	New Jersey	83.9
47.	New Hampshire	83.6
48.	Kansas	82.6
	Alaska Hawaii	Data not available

Ref. 24:22; 25:13.

56--Personal Income from Government (Federal, State, and Local) Employment as Percent of Total Income, 1965

1.	Alaska	44.5%
2.	Hawaii	29.1
3.	Virginia	25.3
4.	New Mexico	23.4
5.	Maryland	22.8
6.	Utah	19.6
7.	Wyoming	17.7
8.	Colorado	17.2
9.	Arizona	16.7
10.	Alabama	16.4
11.	South Carolina	16.3
12.	Oklahoma	16.2
13.	Montana	16.0
14.	Georgia	15.8
15.	Washington	15.6
16.	North Dakota	15.4
17.	California	14.9
18.	South Dakota	14.6
19.	Rhode Island	14.5
20.	Mississippi	14.2
	Nevada	14.2
22.	Florida	14.1
	Texas	14.1
24.	North Carolina	13.7
25.	Maine	13.6
26.	Tennessee	13.2
27.	Kansas	13.0
28.	Kentucky	12.9
	Louisiana	12.9
30.	Idaho	12.8
31.	New Hampshire	12.5
32.	Nebraska	12.4
	UNITED STATES	12.4
33.	Oregon	12.3
34.	Arkansas	10.9
	Massachusetts	10.9
36.	New York	10.5
37.	Vermont	10.4
38.	Missouri	10.3
39.	Minnesota	10.2
40.	West Virginia	10.1
41.	Delaware	9.8
42.	Wisconsin	9.4
43.	Iowa	9.2
44.	Michigan	9.1
	New Jersey	9.1
46.	Pennsylvania	9.0
47.	Indiana	8.9
	Ohio	8.9
49.	Illinois	8.8
50.	Connecticut	7.7

Ref. 25:12-18.

57--New Effective Buying Income per Household, 1965

1.	Alaska (13-$8,226)	$10,968*
2.	Delaware	10,521
3.	Connecticut	9,989
4.	Nevada	9,646
5.	Hawaii	9,546
6.	Maryland	9,384
7.	New Jersey	9,355
8.	Illinois	9,140
9.	New York	9,117
10.	Massachusetts	9,105
11.	Michigan	9,068
12.	California	8,792
13.	Ohio	8,195
14.	Pennsylvania	8,024
15.	Indiana	8,016
	UNITED STATES	7,989
16.	Rhode Island	7,832
17.	North Dakota	7,671
18.	Colorado	7,670
19.	Virginia	7,658
20.	Washington	7,643
21.	Missouri	7,639
22.	Wisconsin	7,588
23.	New Hampshire	7,524
24.	Minnesota	7,511
25.	Oregon	7,436
26.	Utah	7,435
27.	Vermont	7,427
28.	Arizona	7,380
29.	Nebraska	7,365
30.	Iowa	7,355
31.	Wyoming	7,350
32.	New Mexico	7,063
33.	Montana	7,048
34.	Texas	7,008
35.	Maine	6,996
36.	Kansas	6,969
37.	Georgia	6,886
38.	North Carolina	6,848
39.	West Virginia	6,663
40.	Florida	6,611
41.	Idaho	6,509
42.	South Dakota	6,495
43.	Louisiana	6,475
44.	South Carolina	6,354
45.	Oklahoma	6,292
46.	Tennessee	6,283
47.	Kentucky	6,214
48.	Alabama	6,107
49.	Arkansas	5,568
50.	Mississippi	5,536

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*See footnote on page 23.

Ref. 6:B-3.

58--Percent of Households with Incomes Under $2,500 in 1965

1.	Connecticut	11.1%
2.	Nevada	11.5
3.	New Jersey	12.3
4.	Hawaii	12.6
	Maryland	12.6
6.	Alaska	13.2
7.	Massachusetts	13.4
8.	Delaware	14.4
	Michigan	14.4
10.	Illinois	14.8
11.	New York	15.4
12.	Utah	16.4
13.	New Hampshire	16.6
14.	California	16.8
15.	Indiana	17.2
16.	Ohio	17.3
17.	Pennsylvania	18.0
	Wisconsin	18.0
19.	Maine	18.3
20.	Wyoming	18.4
21.	Rhode Island	18.6
22.	Colorado	19.7
	Vermont	19.7
	UNITED STATES	20.1
24.	Minnesota	20.3
	Montana	20.3
	North Dakota	20.3
	Washington	20.3
28.	Oregon	20.4
29.	Nebraska	21.3
30.	Arizona	21.7
31.	Missouri	22.1
32.	Iowa	22.6
33.	Kansas	23.2
34.	Georgia	23.3
35.	Idaho	23.9
36.	South Dakota	24.2
37.	New Mexico	24.6
38.	Texas	25.3
39.	West Virginia	26.6
40.	Virginia	26.8
41.	North Carolina	27.0
42.	South Carolina	29.5
43.	Florida	29.8
44.	Alabama	30.3
45.	Louisiana	30.5
46.	Oklahoma	31.2
	Tennessee	31.2
48.	Kentucky	31.5
49.	Arkansas	35.5
50.	Mississippi	37.0

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Ref. 6:B-3.

59--Percent of Households with Incomes of $10,000 or More in 1965

1.	Alaska	33.9%
2.	Nevada	31.1
3.	Connecticut	27.9
4.	Maryland	27.7
5.	New York	27.3
6.	New Jersey	26.9
7.	Hawaii	26.8
8.	Illinois	25.7
9.	Massachusetts	25.4
10.	Michigan	25.0
11.	California	24.7
12.	Delaware	24.2
13.	Ohio	23.0
	UNITED STATES	20.3
14.	Indiana	20.1
15.	Virginia	19.6
16.	Washington	19.4
17.	Pennsylvania	18.9
18.	Rhode Island	18.7
19.	Wyoming	18.6
20.	Colorado	18.5
21.	Wisconsin	18.0
22.	Missouri	17.9
23.	North Dakota	17.5
24.	Minnesota	17.4
25.	Oregon	17.2
26.	Nebraska	17.0
27.	Arizona	16.9
28.	New Mexico	16.8
	Utah	16.8
30.	Texas	15.7
	Vermont	15.7
32.	Iowa	15.6
33.	New Hampshire	15.5
34.	Montana	14.9
35.	Georgia	14.7
	Kansas	14.7
37.	South Dakota	13.2
	West Virginia	13.2
39.	Maine	13.1
40.	Florida	12.9
	Louisiana	12.9
42.	Idaho	12.8
	North Carolina	12.8
44.	Alabama	12.1
	Oklahoma	12.1
46.	Tennessee	11.2
47.	Kentucky	11.1
48.	South Carolina	10.7
49.	Arkansas	9.0
50.	Mississippi	8.8

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Ref. 6:B-3.

GOVERNMENTAL AND SCHOOL REVENUES

This section gives data on per-capita federal payments to state-local governments and individuals, and general and tax revenues of state governments, and relates these kinds of revenue to personal income. Also, it gives data on public-school revenue and relates it to general revenues and personal income.

Federal Payments

Federal payments to states and local units of government and payments to individuals for relief and other aid in 1965 amounted to $77 per capita, and ranged from $420 in Alaska to $40 in New Jersey. Nineteen states received more than $100 per capita; nine states received less than $60 per capita. (See Table 60.)

Revenue of State and Local Governments

In 1964-65, total general revenue of state and local governments amounted to $383.56 per capita, ranging from $848.22 in Alaska to $244.98 in South Carolina. In 20 states, it was also over $400. General revenue includes federal grants for various purposes. (See Table 61.)

In 1964-65, per-capita general revenue of state and local governments from own sources averaged $326.66, ranging from $453.55 in California to $200.67 in Arkansas. (See Table 62.) As a percent of personal income in 1965, general revenue of state and local governments from own sources amounted to 11.9 percent, ranging from 16.3 percent in North Dakota to 9.5 percent in Illinois. In three states, it was more than 15.0 percent, and in three states it was under 10.0 percent. (See Table 63.)

Per-capita total state and local tax collections in 1964-65 amounted to $266.11 for the United States, ranging from $379.29 in California to $159.47 in Arkansas. (See Table 64.) In six states--California, New York, Nevada, Wisconsin, Delaware, and Massachusetts--it amounted to more than $300 per capita. State and local tax collections in 1964-65 equaled 9.7 percent of personal income, ranging from 11.8 percent in California to 7.4 percent in Alaska (Table 65). In 22 states these tax collections equaled 10.0 percent or more of personal income.

Property Tax Revenue

Per-capita property tax revenue of state and local governments in 1964-65 amounted to $118.25, ranging from $196.68 in California to $30.16 in Alabama (Table 66). Nationwide the state and local property tax collections equaled 4.3 percent of personal income (Table 70).

Nationwide the property tax revenue of local governments in 1964-65 amounted to $114 per capita, ranging from $187 in California to $25 in Alabama (Table 67).

As a percent of total state and local tax revenue, property tax revenue was 44.4 percent nationwide, ranging from 71.0 percent in Nebraska to 18.0 percent in Alabama. In three states--Nebraska, New Hampshire, and New Jersey--it totaled more than 60.0 percent; in seven states--Alabama, Delaware, Hawaii, Alaska, Louisiana, New Mexico, and South Carolina--it totaled less than 25 percent. (See Table 68.)

Local property tax revenue was 96.7 percent of the total state and local property tax revenue in 1964-65; it ranged from 100.0 percent in seven states to 82.0 percent in New Mexico (Table 69). The local revenue amounted to $131 per capita nationwide (Table 72).

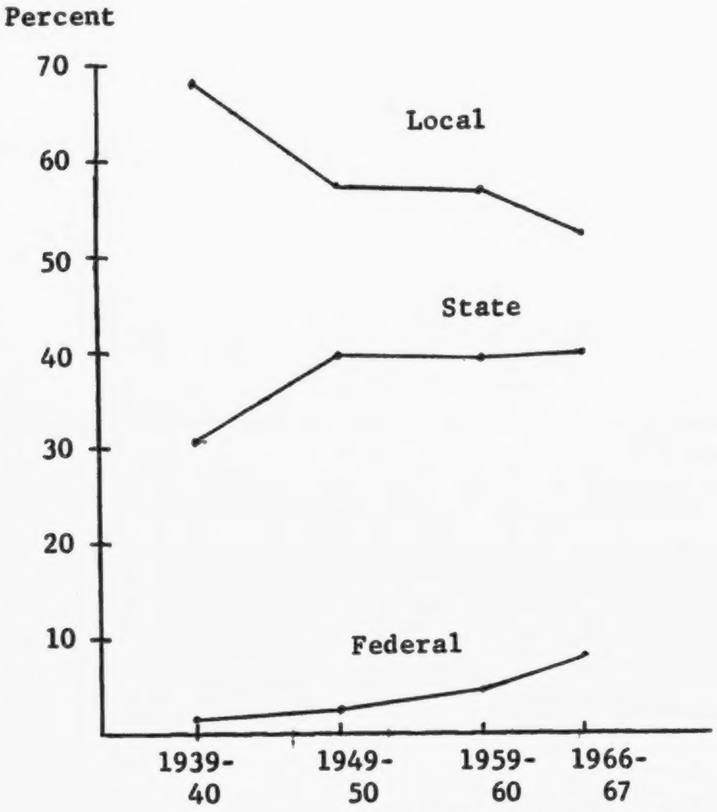
State Tax Collections

In fiscal 1966, per-capita tax collections of the state governments amounted to $150.60, ranging from $263.35 in Hawaii to $85.41 in New Jersey (Table 71). This tax revenue equaled 5.6 percent of personal income in 1965, ranging from 9.3 percent in Hawaii to 2.7 percent in New Jersey (Table 73).

Public-School Revenue

Total public-school revenue (excluding borrowed funds and other nonrevenue) in

PERCENT OF PUBLIC-SCHOOL REVENUE FROM FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL SOURCES



NEA Research Division

1966-67 per pupil in ADA amounted to $674 (Table 74). Revenue receipts in 1964-65 amounted to 4.7 percent of personal income, ranging from 6.9 percent in Utah to 3.2 percent in Rhode Island (Table 75). While in Delaware 76.8 percent of the public-school revenue is provided by the state, only 5.4 percent is so provided in Nebraska. Nationwide the figure is 39.9 percent (Table 78).

On the other hand, in some states a large proportion of public-school revenue comes from local governments (Table 77). In Nebraska and New Hampshire, states where small percents of public-school revenue are provided by the state (Table 78), large percents are provided by local governments, 84.3 in each state. Nationwide, 56.7 percent of the combined state and local revenue of the schools was from local government sources (Table 80).

In 1966-67, the public schools received 8.0 percent of their revenue from the federal government; the range was from 25.4 percent in Alaska to 3.7 percent in Wyoming (Table 79).

60--Per-Capita Federal Aid Payments to State and Local Governments and to Individuals and Private Institutions, Fiscal 1965

1.	Alaska (1-$315)	$420*
2.	North Dakota	269
3.	Wyoming	263
4.	South Dakota	211
5.	Montana	202
6.	Nebraska	173
7.	Kansas	153
8.	Idaho	146
9.	Nevada	141
10.	New Mexico	138
11.	Iowa	131
	Utah	131
	Vermont	131
14.	Oklahoma	129
15.	Colorado	120
16.	Oregon	119
17.	Minnesota	109
18.	Louisiana	105
19.	Hawaii	103
20.	West Virginia	98
21.	Missouri	96
22.	Arkansas	94
	Washington	94
24.	Arizona	92
25.	Alabama	90
	Mississippi	90
27.	Kentucky	88
	Rhode Island	88
29.	Tennessee	84
30.	Georgia	79
31.	Delaware	78
32.	Massachusetts	77
	UNITED STATES	77
33.	Texas	75
34.	California	72
35.	Maine	71
36.	Virginia	69
37.	New Hampshire	67
38.	Illinois	66
39.	Indiana	62
40.	Connecticut	60
	North Carolina	60
42.	South Carolina	58
	Wisconsin	58
44.	Michigan	57
	New York	57
46.	Florida	56
	Maryland	56
48.	Ohio	55
	Pennsylvania	55
50.	New Jersey	40

*See footnote on page 23.
Ref. 18:52; 31:749.

61--Per-Capita Total General Revenue of All State and Local Governments, 1964-65

1.	Alaska (1-$636.17)	$848.22*
2.	Wyoming	619.22
3.	Nevada	556.91
4.	California	528.99
5.	New York	481.35
6.	Hawaii	466.38
7.	New Mexico	462.49
8.	Delaware	461.23
9.	Oregon	460.78
10.	North Dakota	460.44
11.	Washington	459.50
12.	Montana	456.57
13.	Colorado	454.28
14.	Minnesota	437.06
15.	Vermont	430.61
16.	Utah	420.71
17.	Arizona	414.52
18.	Michigan	410.00
19.	South Dakota	404.86
20.	Wisconsin	403.81
21.	Massachusetts	396.80
22.	Idaho	395.92
23.	Kansas	392.72
24.	Connecticut	389.43
25.	Iowa	388.95
26.	Louisiana	385.71
	UNITED STATES	383.56
27.	Oklahoma	368.11
28.	Rhode Island	365.97
29.	Illinois	361.24
30.	Maryland	360.34
31.	Indiana	357.76
32.	New Jersey	351.36
33.	Florida	350.30
34.	Nebraska	334.53
35.	Pennsylvania	333.77
36.	Missouri	328.33
37.	Maine	326.41
38.	Texas	323.44
39.	Ohio	322.69
40.	New Hampshire	321.11
41.	West Virginia	309.68
42.	Georgia	306.51
43.	Virginia	297.93
44.	Alabama	293.06
45.	Kentucky	288.91
46.	Mississippi	282.66
47.	Tennessee	281.79
48.	North Carolina	276.88
49.	Arkansas	269.28
50.	South Carolina	244.98

*See footnote on page 23.
Ref. 18:45.

62--Per-Capita General Revenue of State and Local Governments from Own Sources, 1964-65

1.	California	$453.55
2.	New York	439.91
3.	Nevada	415.09
4.	Alaska (31-$301.19)	401.58*
5.	Delaware	398.84
6.	Washington	385.54
7.	Wyoming	384.89
8.	Hawaii	376.99
9.	Minnesota	373.24
10.	North Dakota	371.83
11.	Colorado	370.12
12.	Wisconsin	364.34
13.	Oregon	361.39
14.	Michigan	358.15
15.	New Mexico	349.47
16.	Massachusetts	344.91
17.	Connecticut	341.15
18.	Montana	336.99
19.	Iowa	336.63
20.	Kansas	335.64
21.	Arizona	334.87
	UNITED STATES	326.66
22.	Vermont	323.64
23.	New Jersey	319.35
24.	Indiana	318.16
25.	Maryland	315.73
26.	Illinois	313.06
27.	Utah	310.48
28.	Idaho	309.99
29.	South Dakota	304.87
30.	Florida	304.22
31.	Louisiana	298.02
32.	Rhode Island	295.98
33.	Pennsylvania	293.51
34.	Oklahoma	284.29
35.	Nebraska	283.53
36.	Ohio	282.23
37.	Texas	273.86
38.	Maine	272.55
39.	Missouri	271.41
40.	New Hampshire	271.09
41.	Georgia	249.31
42.	Virginia	237.74
43.	West Virginia	235.92
44.	North Carolina	233.19
45.	Tennessee	222.70
46.	Kentucky	221.98
47.	Alabama	221.85
48.	Mississippi	221.62
49.	South Carolina	203.89
50.	Arkansas	200.67

*See footnote on page 23.
Ref. 18:45.

63--General Revenue of State and Local Governments from Own Sources, 1964-65, as Percent of Personal Income in 1965

1.	North Dakota	16.3%
2.	New Mexico	16.2
3.	Wyoming	15.5
4.	Arizona	14.4
5.	Louisiana	14.3
6.	California	14.1
	South Dakota	14.1
8.	Minnesota	14.0
9.	Montana	13.9
10.	Vermont	13.8
	Colorado	13.8
12.	New York	13.4
	Wisconsin	13.4
14.	Washington	13.3
15.	Hawaii	13.2
	Mississippi	13.2
17.	Utah	13.1
18.	Idaho	12.9
19.	Oregon	12.8
20.	Nevada	12.7
21.	Florida	12.6
	Iowa	12.6
	Kansas	12.6
	Oklahoma	12.6
25.	Maine	12.1
26.	Alaska	11.9
	UNITED STATES	11.9
27.	Delaware	11.8
	Michigan	11.8
29.	Texas	11.7
30.	West Virginia	11.6
31.	Alabama	11.5
	Georgia	11.5
33.	North Carolina	11.4
34.	Massachusetts	11.3
35.	Indiana	11.2
36.	Tennessee	11.1
37.	Arkansas	11.0
	South Carolina	11.0
39.	Kentucky	10.9
	Nebraska	10.9
41.	New Hampshire	10.6
	Pennsylvania	10.6
43.	Maryland	10.5
	Rhode Island	10.5
45.	Missouri	10.2
46.	Connecticut	10.0
	Ohio	10.0
48.	New Jersey	9.9
	Virginia	9.9
50.	Illinois	9.5

Ref. 18:31-33; 25:12.

64--Per-Capita Total Tax Collections of State and Local Governments, 1964-65

1.	California	$379.29
2.	New York	372.10
3.	Nevada	321.82
4.	Wisconsin	309.53
5.	Delaware	302.05
6.	Massachusetts	302.03
7.	Minnesota	299.25
8.	Hawaii	297.91
9.	Washington	294.06
10.	Colorado	291.93
11.	Connecticut	291.04
12.	Michigan	289.66
13.	Oregon	280.72
14.	Vermont	277.84
15.	Wyoming	277.76
16.	Iowa	275.94
17.	Kansas	273.34
18.	New Jersey	268.65
19.	Arizona	266.45
20.	Illinois	266.30
	UNITED STATES	266.11
21.	Montana	264.87
22.	Rhode Island	262.74
23.	Maryland	261.06
24.	Indiana	257.19
25.	Utah	254.61
26.	Alaska (44-$187.35)	249.80*
27.	North Dakota	248.32
28.	Idaho	245.27
29.	Pennsylvania	245.05
30.	New Mexico	243.15
31.	South Dakota	240.71
32.	Maine	233.18
33.	Florida	233.01
34.	Ohio	225.26
35.	Missouri	222.67
36.	Louisiana	222.04
37.	New Hampshire	220.95
38.	Nebraska	219.75
39.	Oklahoma	215.93
40.	Texas	207.05
41.	West Virginia	191.97
42.	Georgia	190.74
43.	North Carolina	188.30
44.	Virginia	188.18
45.	Tennessee	178.24
46.	Kentucky	174.89
47.	Mississippi	169.89
48.	Alabama	167.55
49.	South Carolina	160.82
50.	Arkansas	159.47

*See footnote on page 23.
Ref. 18:45.

65--State and Local Tax Collections in 1964-65 as a Percent of Personal Income, 1965

1.	California	11.8%
	Vermont	11.8
3.	Arizona	11.5
4.	Wisconsin	11.4
5.	New Mexico	11.3
	New York	11.3
7.	Minnesota	11.2
	Wyoming	11.2
9.	South Dakota	11.1
10.	Colorado	10.9
	Montana	10.9
	North Dakota	10.9
13.	Utah	10.8
14.	Louisiana	10.7
15.	Mississippi	10.6
16.	Hawaii	10.4
17.	Iowa	10.3
	Kansas	10.3
	Maine	10.3
20.	Idaho	10.2
	Washington	10.2
22.	Oregon	10.0
23.	Massachusetts	9.9
	Nevada	9.9
	UNITED STATES	9.7
25.	Florida	9.6
	Oklahoma	9.6
27.	Michigan	9.5
	West Virginia	9.5
29.	Rhode Island	9.3
30.	North Carolina	9.2
31.	Indiana	9.0
32.	Delaware	8.9
	Pennsylvania	8.9
34.	Georgia	8.8
	Tennessee	8.8
	Texas	8.8
37.	Alabama	8.7
	Arkansas	8.7
	Maryland	8.7
	South Carolina	8.7
41.	Connecticut	8.6
	Kentucky	8.6
	New Hampshire	8.6
44.	Nebraska	8.5
45.	Missouri	8.4
46.	New Jersey	8.3
47.	Illinois	8.1
48.	Ohio	8.0
49.	Virginia	7.8
50.	Alaska	7.4

Ref. 18:31-33; 25:12.

66--Per-Capita Property Tax Revenue of State and Local Governments, 1964-65

1.	California	$196.68
2.	Massachusetts	173.90
3.	New Jersey	172.62
4.	New York	158.88
5.	Minnesota	158.48
6.	Nebraska	156.07
7.	Iowa	155.36
8.	Wyoming	155.21
9.	Kansas	154.83
10.	Montana	152.52
11.	Connecticut	151.97
12.	Colorado	143.86
13.	New Hampshire	142.46
14.	Wisconsin	140.43
15.	South Dakota	139.76
16.	Illinois	134.22
17.	Oregon	129.98
18.	Michigan	128.81
19.	Nevada	127.26
20.	Arizona	126.76
21.	Indiana	126.15
22.	North Dakota	122.66
23.	Rhode Island	120.95
	UNITED STATES	118.25
24.	Idaho	118.04
25.	Ohio	116.61
26.	Maine	116.05
27.	Vermont	115.21
28.	Utah	109.53
29.	Maryland	107.02
30.	Washington	95.43
31.	Texas	92.79
32.	Missouri	89.24
33.	Florida	87.28
34.	Pennsylvania	82.99
35.	Virginia	67.38
36.	Oklahoma	67.34
37.	Hawaii	58.49
38.	Georgia	58.39
39.	Delaware	57.36
40.	Tennessee	56.44
41.	New Mexico	55.00
42.	Alaska (48-$40.31)	53.75*
43.	West Virginia	52.23
44.	North Carolina	50.06
45.	Louisiana	49.41
46.	Kentucky	47.31
47.	Mississippi	45.89
48.	Arkansas	45.22
49.	South Carolina	36.79
50.	Alabama	30.16

*See footnote on page 23.
Ref. 18:45.

67--Per-Capita Property Tax Revenue of Local Governments, 1964-65

1.	California	$187
2.	Massachusetts	174
3.	New Jersey	172
4.	New York	159
5.	Iowa	154
6.	Connecticut	152
7.	Kansas	150
	Minnesota	150
9.	Montana	145
10.	Colorado	141
11.	South Dakota	140
12.	New Hampshire	139
13.	Illinois	134
14.	Nebraska	132
15.	Wisconsin	130
	Wyoming	130
17.	Oregon	129
18.	Indiana	124
19.	Michigan	121
	Rhode Island	121
21.	North Dakota	119
22.	Nevada	117
23.	Vermont	115
24.	Maine	114
	UNITED STATES	114
25.	Ohio	112
26.	Idaho	110
27.	Arizona	106
28.	Maryland	102
29.	Utah	95
30.	Missouri	88
	Texas	88
32.	Florida	84
33.	Pennsylvania	83
34.	Washington	80
35.	Oklahoma	67
36.	Virginia	64
37.	Hawaii	59
38.	Georgia	58
39.	Delaware	57
40.	Tennessee	56
41.	Alaska (48-$41)	54*
42.	West Virginia	52
43.	North Carolina	47
44.	Arkansas	45
	New Mexico	45
46.	Louisiana	44
	Mississippi	44
48.	Kentucky	41
49.	South Carolina	36
50.	Alabama	25

*See footnote on page 23.
Ref. 18:31-33, 52.

68--Property Tax Revenue of State and Local Governments as Percent of Total Tax Revenue of These Governments, 1964-65

1.	Nebraska	71.0%
2.	New Hampshire	64.5
3.	New Jersey	64.3
4.	South Dakota	58.1
5.	Massachusetts	57.6
	Montana	57.6
7.	Kansas	56.6
8.	Iowa	56.3
9.	Wyoming	55.9
10.	Minnesota	53.0
11.	Connecticut	52.2
12.	California	51.9
13.	Ohio	51.8
14.	Illinois	50.4
15.	Maine	49.7
16.	North Dakota	49.4
17.	Colorado	49.3
18.	Indiana	49.1
19.	Idaho	48.1
20.	Arizona	47.6
21.	Oregon	46.3
22.	Rhode Island	46.0
23.	Wisconsin	45.4
24.	Texas	44.8
25.	Michigan	44.5
	UNITED STATES	44.4
26.	Utah	43.0
27.	New York	42.7
28.	Vermont	41.4
29.	Maryland	41.0
30.	Missouri	40.1
31.	Nevada	39.5
32.	Florida	37.5
33.	Virginia	35.8
34.	Pennsylvania	33.9
35.	Washington	32.5
36.	Tennessee	31.7
37.	Oklahoma	31.2
38.	Georgia	30.6
39.	Arkansas	28.3
40.	West Virginia	27.2
41.	Kentucky	27.1
42.	Mississippi	27.0
43.	North Carolina	26.6
44.	South Carolina	22.9
45.	New Mexico	22.6
46.	Louisiana	22.3
47.	Alaska	21.5
48.	Hawaii	19.6
49.	Delaware	19.0
50.	Alabama	18.0

Ref. 18:31-33.

69--Local Property Tax Revenue as Percent of Total State-Local Property Tax Revenue, 1964-65

1.	Alaska	100.0%
	Connecticut	100.0
	Hawaii	100.0
	Oklahoma	100.0
	Rhode Island	100.0
	South Dakota	100.0
	Tennessee	100.0
8.	Massachusetts	*
9.	Illinois	99.9
10.	New Jersey	99.8
	New York	99.8
	Pennsylvania	99.8
13.	Vermont	99.6
	West Virginia	99.6
15.	Arkansas	99.5
16.	Oregon	99.4
17.	Georgia	99.3
18.	Delaware	99.0
	Iowa	99.0
20.	South Carolina	98.7
21.	Missouri	98.5
22.	Indiana	98.2
	Maine	98.2
24.	Colorado	97.7
25.	New Hampshire	97.6
26.	Kansas	97.0
	UNITED STATES	96.7
27.	North Dakota	96.6
28.	Mississippi	96.4
29.	Florida	96.2
30.	Ohio	96.1
31.	Maryland	95.3
	Texas	95.3
	Virginia	95.3
34.	California	95.1
35.	Montana	95.0
36.	Minnesota	94.5
37.	Michigan	93.7
38.	North Carolina	93.4
39.	Wisconsin	92.9
40.	Idaho	92.8
41.	Nevada	92.1
42.	Louisiana	89.9
43.	Utah	86.6
44.	Kentucky	86.0
45.	Nebraska	84.8
46.	Wyoming	83.9
47.	Washington	83.8
48.	Arizona	83.6
49.	Alabama	83.0
50.	New Mexico	82.0

*Less than 1/10 of 1 percent under 100.0.

Ref. 18:31-33.

70--State and Local Property Tax Collections in 1964-65 as a Percent of Personal Income in 1965

1.	South Dakota	6.5%
2.	Montana	6.3
	Wyoming	6.3
4.	California	6.1
5.	Nebraska	6.0
6.	Minnesota	5.9
7.	Iowa	5.8
	Kansas	5.8
9.	Massachusetts	5.7
10.	New Hampshire	5.6
11.	Arizona	5.5
12.	Colorado	5.4
	North Dakota	5.4
14.	New Jersey	5.3
15.	Wisconsin	5.2
16.	Maine	5.1
17.	Idaho	4.9
	Vermont	4.9
19.	New York	4.8
20.	Oregon	4.6
	Utah	4.6
22.	Connecticut	4.5
23.	Indiana	4.4
24.	Rhode Island	4.3
	UNITED STATES	4.3
25.	Michigan	4.2
26.	Illinois	4.1
	Ohio	4.1
28.	Texas	4.0
29.	Nevada	3.9
30.	Florida	3.6
	Maryland	3.6
32.	Missouri	3.4
33.	Washington	3.3
34.	Oklahoma	3.0
	Pennsylvania	3.0
36.	Mississippi	2.9
37.	Tennessee	2.8
	Virginia	2.8
39.	Georgia	2.7
40.	West Virginia	2.6
41.	Arkansas	2.5
	New Mexico	2.5
43.	Louisiana	2.4
	North Carolina	2.4
45.	Kentucky	2.3
46.	Hawaii	2.0
	South Carolina	2.0
48.	Delaware	1.7
49.	Alabama	1.6
	Alaska	1.6

Ref. 18:31-33; 25:12.

71--Per-Capita State Tax Revenue, Fiscal 1966

1.	Hawaii	$263.35
2.	Delaware	253.13
3.	Washington	233.73
4.	Wisconsin	197.76
5.	New Mexico	197.56
6.	Alaska (28-$145.58)	194.11*
7.	New York	187.85
8.	Nevada	183.86
9.	Louisiana	182.78
10.	California	181.72
11.	Vermont	177.69
12.	Idaho	174.73
13.	Michigan	174.15
14.	Minnesota	171.98
15.	Wyoming	169.47
	Arizona	169.47
17.	Utah	166.86
18.	Colorado	164.78
19.	Maryland	162.71
20.	Oklahoma	158.14
21.	North Carolina	155.38
22.	Kansas	154.22
23.	Oregon	153.45
24.	Rhode Island	153.34
25.	Connecticut	153.03
26.	Iowa	152.17
	UNITED STATES	150.60
27.	Indiana	148.27
28.	West Virginia	147.29
29.	Pennsylvania	144.59
30.	Massachusetts	143.99
31.	South Carolina	138.40
32.	Florida	137.88
33.	Georgia	137.20
34.	Kentucky	136.51
35.	Arkansas	135.46
36.	Alabama	131.65
37.	Maine	130.20
38.	Montana	129.91
39.	North Dakota	129.18
40.	Missouri	128.61
41.	Illinois	127.33
42.	Tennessee	123.86
43.	Mississippi	123.51
44.	Texas	117.85
45.	Virginia	117.36
46.	South Dakota	113.77
47.	Ohio	108.95
48.	New Hampshire	90.28
49.	Nebraska	87.46
50.	New Jersey	85.41

*See footnote on page 23.

Ref. 21:6.

72--Per-Capita Local Tax Collections, 1964-65

1.	New York	$214
2.	California	211
3.	New Jersey	188
4.	Massachusetts	176
5.	Colorado	156
	Iowa	156
7.	Kansas	155
8.	Connecticut	153
	Minnesota	153
10.	Illinois	152
	Montana	152
12.	South Dakota	149
13.	Nevada	146
14.	Nebraska	142
15.	New Hampshire	140
16.	Wyoming	137
17.	Oregon	134
18.	Wisconsin	133
	UNITED STATES	131
19.	Michigan	128
20.	Indiana	124
	Ohio	124
22.	Rhode Island	123
23.	North Dakota	122
24.	Arizona	119
	Vermont	119
26.	Maine	115
27.	Idaho	112
28.	Maryland	111
29.	Pennsylvania	110
30.	Missouri	108
31.	Utah	106
32.	Florida	102
33.	Texas	95
34.	Washington	93
35.	Virginia	81
36.	Hawaii	80
37.	Alaska (44-$57)	76*
38.	Oklahoma	72
39.	Tennessee	66
40.	Georgia	65
41.	Delaware	63
42.	New Mexico	60
43.	West Virginia	59
44.	Louisiana	58
45.	Mississippi	55
46.	Kentucky	52
47.	Arkansas	48
	North Carolina	48
49.	Alabama	46
50.	South Carolina	39

*See footnote on page 23.
Ref. 18:31-33, 52.

73--State Tax Revenue in Fiscal 1966 as Percent of Personal Income in 1965

1.	Hawaii	9.3%
2.	New Mexico	9.1
3.	Louisiana	9.0
4.	Washington	8.1
5.	Mississippi	7.7
	North Carolina	7.7
	Vermont	7.7
8.	Delaware	7.6
	South Carolina	7.6
10.	Arkansas	7.4
11.	Arizona	7.3
	Idaho	7.3
	Wisconsin	7.3
14.	Utah	7.2
	West Virginia	7.2
16.	Alabama	7.0
17.	Oklahoma	6.9
18.	Kentucky	6.7
19.	Wyoming	6.6
20.	Georgia	6.5
	Minnesota	6.5
22.	Alaska	6.2
	Colorado	6.2
	Tennessee	6.2
25.	Florida	5.8
	Kansas	5.8
	Michigan	5.8
	Nevada	5.8
	New York	5.8
30.	California	5.7
	Iowa	5.7
	Maine	5.7
	North Dakota	5.7
34.	Oregon	5.6
	UNITED STATES	5.6
35.	Maryland	5.5
	Rhode Island	5.5
37.	Montana	5.3
	Pennsylvania	5.3
39.	Indiana	5.2
40.	South Dakota	5.1
	Texas	5.1
42.	Virginia	4.9
43.	Missouri	4.8
44.	Massachusetts	4.7
45.	Connecticut	4.6
46.	Illinois	3.9
	Ohio	3.9
48.	New Hampshire	3.6
49.	Nebraska	3.3
50.	New Jersey	2.7

Ref. 21:6; 25:12.

74--Total Public-School Revenue Receipts per Pupil in ADA, 1966-67

1.	Alaska (4-$830)	$1,107*
2.	New York	1,072
3.	Delaware	882
4.	New Jersey	845
5.	California	793
6.	Hawaii	776
7.	Illinois	768
8.	Montana	757
9.	Connecticut	754
10.	Oregon	738
11.	Maryland	732
12.	Minnesota	728
13.	Pennsylvania	725
14.	Vermont	706
15.	New Mexico	705
16.	Wisconsin	694
17.	Michigan	686
18.	Indiana	678
19.	Washington	677
20.	Wyoming	675
	UNITED STATES	674
21.	Kansas	658
22.	Arizona	643
23.	Louisiana	636
24.	Colorado	634
25.	Kentucky	627
26.	Virginia	626
27.	New Hampshire	620
28.	Nevada	619
29.	Missouri	607
30.	Iowa	600
31.	Florida	599
32.	Rhode Island	597
33.	Utah	589
34.	Massachusetts	584
35.	Ohio	581
36.	Texas	558
37.	North Dakota	554
38.	South Dakota	530
39.	Maine	527
	Nebraska	527
41.	Oklahoma	512
42.	Georgia	490
43.	West Virginia	487
44.	North Carolina	470
45.	Arkansas	466
46.	Idaho	451
47.	Tennessee	449
48.	Alabama	441
49.	South Carolina	433
50.	Mississippi	408

*See footnote in page 23.
Ref. 5:26, 32.

75--Total Public-School Revenue, 1965-66, as Percent of Personal Income, 1965

1.	Utah	6.9%
2.	New Mexico	6.8
3.	Montana	6.2
4.	Alaska	6.0
	Wisconsin	6.0
	Wyoming	6.0
7.	Louisiana	5.9
8.	Arizona	5.7
	Minnesota	5.7
10.	South Dakota	5.6
11.	Mississippi	5.4
	Oregon	5.4
13.	Colorado	5.3
	South Carolina	5.3
	Washington	5.3
16.	California	5.2
	Hawaii	5.2
18.	Kansas	5.1
	Vermont	5.1
20.	Delaware	5.0
	Florida	5.0
	North Dakota	5.0
	Texas	5.0
	West Virginia	5.0
25.	Arkansas	4.9
	New York	4.9
	North Carolina	4.9
28.	Georgia	4.8
29.	Alabama	4.7
	Indiana	4.7
	Oklahoma	4.7
	UNITED STATES	4.7
32.	Maine	4.6
	Michigan	4.6
	Tennessee	4.6
35.	Idaho	4.5
	Iowa	4.5
	Maryland	4.5
38.	Pennsylvania	4.4
39.	Virginia	4.3
40.	Kentucky	4.2
	Ohio	4.2
42.	Connecticut	4.1
	Nevada	4.1
	New Jersey	4.1
45.	Missouri	4.0
46.	Illinois	3.9
	Nebraska	3.9
	New Hampshire	3.9
49.	Massachusetts	3.3
50.	Rhode Island	3.2

Ref. 5:31; 25:12.

76--Local and State Revenue for Public Schools as Percent of Personal Income, 1965

1.	Utah	6.5%
2.	Montana	5.8
	New Mexico	5.8
	Wyoming	5.8
5.	Minnesota	5.5
6.	Louisiana	5.2
7.	Arizona	5.1
	Oregon	5.1
9.	Washington	5.0
10.	California	4.9
11.	Colorado	4.8
	Delaware	4.8
	South Dakota	4.8
	Vermont	4.8
15.	Kansas	4.7
	New York	4.7
17.	Hawaii	4.6
	North Dakota	4.6
19.	Alaska	4.5
	South Carolina	4.5
	Texas	4.5
22.	Florida	4.4
	Indiana	4.4
	Mississippi	4.4
25.	Iowa	4.3
	Michigan	4.3
	North Carolina	4.3
	Wisconsin	4.3
	UNITED STATES	4.3
29.	Georgia	4.2
	West Virginia	4.2
31.	Alabama	4.1
	Idaho	4.1
	Maine	4.1
	Maryland	4.1
	Pennsylvania	4.1
36.	Oklahoma	4.0
37.	Arkansas	3.9
	Connecticut	3.9
	New Jersey	3.9
	Ohio	3.9
	Tennessee	3.9
	Virginia	3.9
43.	Illinois	3.7
	Nevada	3.7
	New Hampshire	3.7
46.	Kentucky	3.6
	Missouri	3.6
48.	Nebraska	3.5
49.	Massachusetts	3.0
	Rhode Island	3.0

Ref. 5:31; 25:12.

77--Estimated Percent of Revenue Receipts for Public Elementary and Secondary Schools from Local Governments, 1966-67

1.	Nebraska	84.3%
	New Hampshire	84.3
3.	Iowa	79.4
4.	Illinois	71.8
5.	South Dakota	69.3
6.	Wisconsin	69.1
7.	Ohio	67.9
8.	Vermont	67.6
9.	Massachusetts	67.4
10.	Oregon	65.6
11.	New Jersey	64.8
12.	North Dakota	63.9
13.	Colorado	63.6
14.	Montana	63.3
15.	Kansas	61.0
16.	Maryland	60.6
17.	Connecticut	60.5
18.	Oklahoma	60.3
19.	Rhode Island	59.8
20.	Maine	59.4
21.	Missouri	57.6
22.	Minnesota	55.7
	Wyoming	55.7
24.	Indiana	55.3
25.	California	55.2
	UNITED STATES	52.1
26.	Pennsylvania	50.1
27.	Virginia	50.0
28.	Idaho	49.0
29.	New York	48.4
30.	Arizona	48.0
31.	Florida	47.8
32.	Michigan	46.8
33.	Texas	41.3
34.	Utah	40.3
35.	Tennessee	37.8
36.	Arkansas	36.6
37.	West Virginia	36.5
38.	Washington	36.1
39.	Nevada	34.1
40.	Kentucky	33.8
41.	Mississippi	30.0
42.	Georgia	26.9
43.	Louisiana	26.0
44.	Hawaii	25.8
45.	South Carolina	25.5
46.	Alabama	22.6
47.	New Mexico	21.9
48.	North Carolina	21.6
49.	Alaska	21.4
50.	Delaware	18.4

Ref. 5:32.

78--Estimated Percent of Revenue Receipts for Public Elementary and Secondary Schools from State Governments, 1966-67

1.	Delaware	76.8%
2.	Alabama	64.3
3.	North Carolina	63.8
4.	Louisiana	63.7
5.	Hawaii	62.5
6.	New Mexico	62.3
7.	Georgia	58.8
8.	South Carolina	58.7
9.	Washington	57.5
10.	Nevada	54.0
11.	Alaska	53.3
12.	Utah	52.8
13.	Kentucky	52.3
14.	Mississippi	50.5
15.	Tennessee	50.2
16.	West Virginia	49.5
17.	Texas	49.3
18.	Michigan	47.7
19.	Florida	46.5
20.	New York	45.7
21.	Arkansas	45.0
22.	Pennsylvania	43.9
23.	Idaho	41.7
24.	Arizona	40.8
25.	Wyoming	40.7
	UNITED STATES	39.9
26.	Indiana	38.8
	Virginia	38.8
28.	California	38.7
29.	Minnesota	38.3
30.	Connecticut	34.4
31.	Rhode Island	32.2
32.	Missouri	32.0
33.	Maryland	31.9
34.	Kansas	30.9
35.	Maine	29.9
36.	New Jersey	29.5
37.	Montana	28.7
38.	Oregon	27.0
39.	North Dakota	26.5
40.	Colorado	26.3
41.	Oklahoma	26.2
42.	Vermont	26.1
43.	Ohio	25.2
44.	Wisconsin	25.1
45.	Massachusetts	23.2
46.	Illinois	22.2
47.	Iowa	15.3
48.	South Dakota	15.2
49.	New Hampshire	9.8
50.	Nebraska	5.4

Ref. 5:32.

79--Estimated Percent of Revenue Receipts for Public Elementary and Secondary Schools from the Federal Government, 1966-67

1.	Alaska	25.4%
2.	Mississippi	19.5
3.	Arkansas	18.4
4.	New Mexico	15.8
	South Carolina	15.8
6.	South Dakota	15.6
7.	North Carolina	14.6
8.	Georgia	14.2
9.	West Virginia	14.1
10.	Kentucky	13.9
11.	Oklahoma	13.5
12.	Alabama	13.1
13.	Tennessee	12.0
14.	Nevada	11.9
15.	Hawaii	11.7
16.	Arizona	11.2
	Virginia	11.2
18.	Maine	10.6
19.	Missouri	10.4
20.	Nebraska	10.3
21.	Colorado	10.2
	Louisiana	10.2
23.	North Dakota	9.7
24.	Massachusetts	9.4
25.	Texas	9.3
26.	Idaho	9.2
27.	Kansas	8.1
28.	Rhode Island	8.0
	UNITED STATES	8.0
29.	Montana	7.9
30.	Maryland	7.5
31.	Oregon	7.4
32.	Ohio	7.0
33.	Utah	6.9
34.	Washington	6.4
35.	Vermont	6.3
36.	California	6.1
	Minnesota	6.1
	Pennsylvania	6.1
39.	Illinois	6.0
	Indiana	6.0
41.	New York	5.9
	Wisconsin	5.9
43.	Florida	5.8
	New Hampshire	5.8
45.	New Jersey	5.7
46.	Michigan	5.5
47.	Iowa	5.3
48.	Connecticut	5.1
49.	Delaware	4.9
50.	Wyoming	3.7

Ref. 5:32.

80--Local Public-School Revenue as Percent of State and Local School Revenue, 1966-67

1.	Nebraska	94.0%
2.	New Hampshire	89.5
3.	Iowa	83.8
4.	South Dakota	82.1
5.	Illinois	76.4
6.	Massachusetts	74.4
7.	Wisconsin	73.4
8.	Ohio	73.0
9.	Vermont	72.2
10.	Colorado	70.8
	Oregon	70.8
12.	North Dakota	70.7
13.	Oklahoma	69.7
14.	Montana	68.8
15.	New Jersey	68.7
16.	Maine	66.5
17.	Kansas	66.3
18.	Maryland	65.5
19.	Rhode Island	65.0
20.	Missouri	64.3
21.	Connecticut	63.8
22.	Minnesota	59.3
23.	California	58.8
	Indiana	58.8
25.	Wyoming	57.7
	UNITED STATES	56.7
26.	Virginia	56.3
27.	Arizona	54.0
	Idaho	54.0
29.	Pennsylvania	53.3
30.	New York	51.4
31.	Florida	50.7
32.	Michigan	49.5
33.	Texas	45.6
34.	Arkansas	44.9
35.	Utah	43.3
36.	Tennessee	43.0
37.	West Virginia	42.4
38.	Kentucky	39.2
39.	Nevada	38.7
40.	Washington	38.6
41.	Mississippi	37.3
42.	Georgia	31.4
43.	South Carolina	30.3
44.	Hawaii	29.2
45.	Louisiana	29.0
46.	Alaska	28.7
47.	Alabama	26.0
	New Mexico	26.0
49.	North Carolina	25.3
50.	Delaware	19.3

Ref. 5:32.

EXPENDITURES AND DEBT

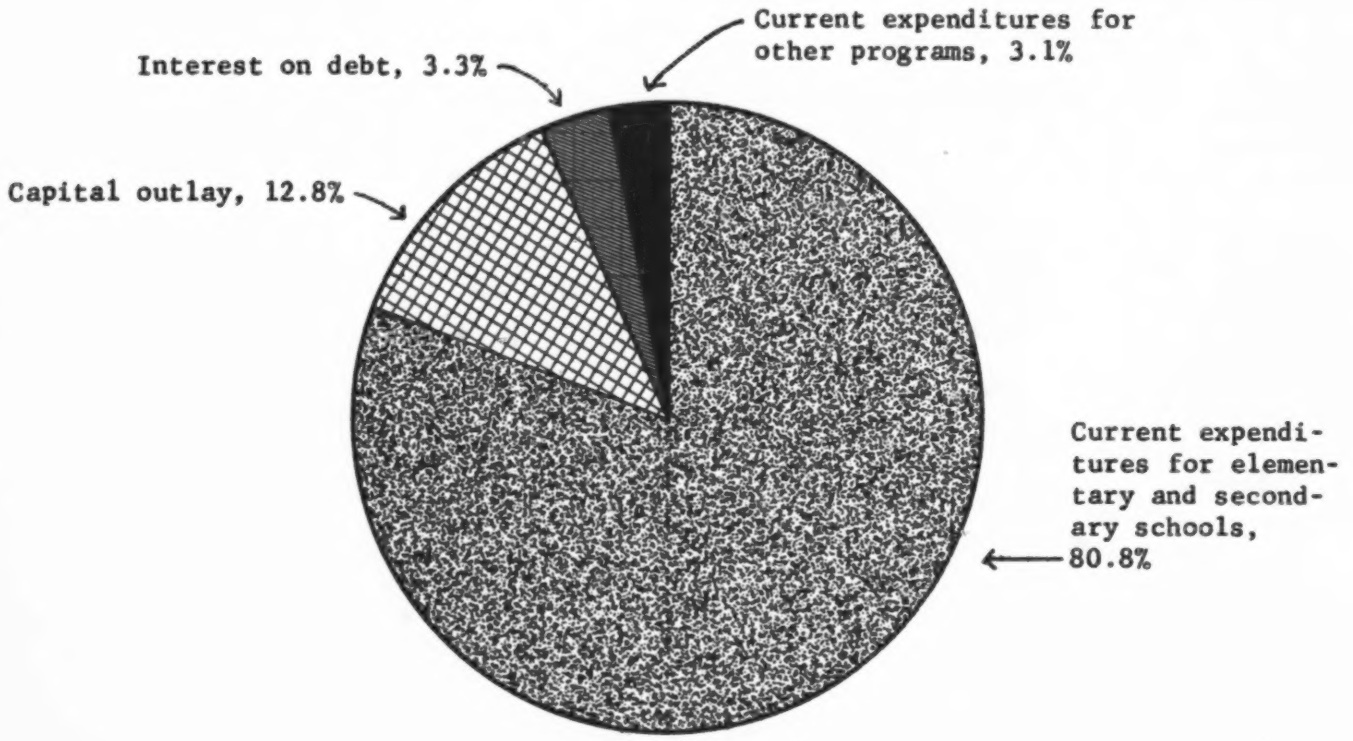
In 1965, per-capita total general expenditures, including transfers to local governments, of the states averaged $208.87, ranging from $776.01 in Alaska to $121.86 in New Jersey. Eight states spent more than $300 per capita (Table 81). State and local governments together spent $386.73 per capita, ranging from over $500 in Alaska, Nevada, Wyoming, and California to $237.88 in South Carolina (Table 82).

Expenditures for Education

For all public education--elementary, secondary, and higher--the states spent $75.29 per capita, a range from $188.85 in Alaska to $35.18 in New Jersey (Table 83). State and local government expenditures for all public education in 1964-65 amounted to $149.47 per capita of the population as a whole, ranging from over $200 in Alaska, Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, Oregon, and California to $97.53 in Tennessee (Table 84). State and local government expenditures for all public education equaled 38.7 percent of all expenditures of these governments; in Indiana, a high of 51.1 percent, and a low of 26.6 percent in Alaska (Table 85).

In 1964-65, direct expenditures of state and local governments for all levels of education were 5.4 percent of personal income. In Utah this amounted to 9.3 percent; in Massachusetts, to 4.0 percent. In 10 states, these direct expenditures for education amounted to more than 7 percent (See Table 86).

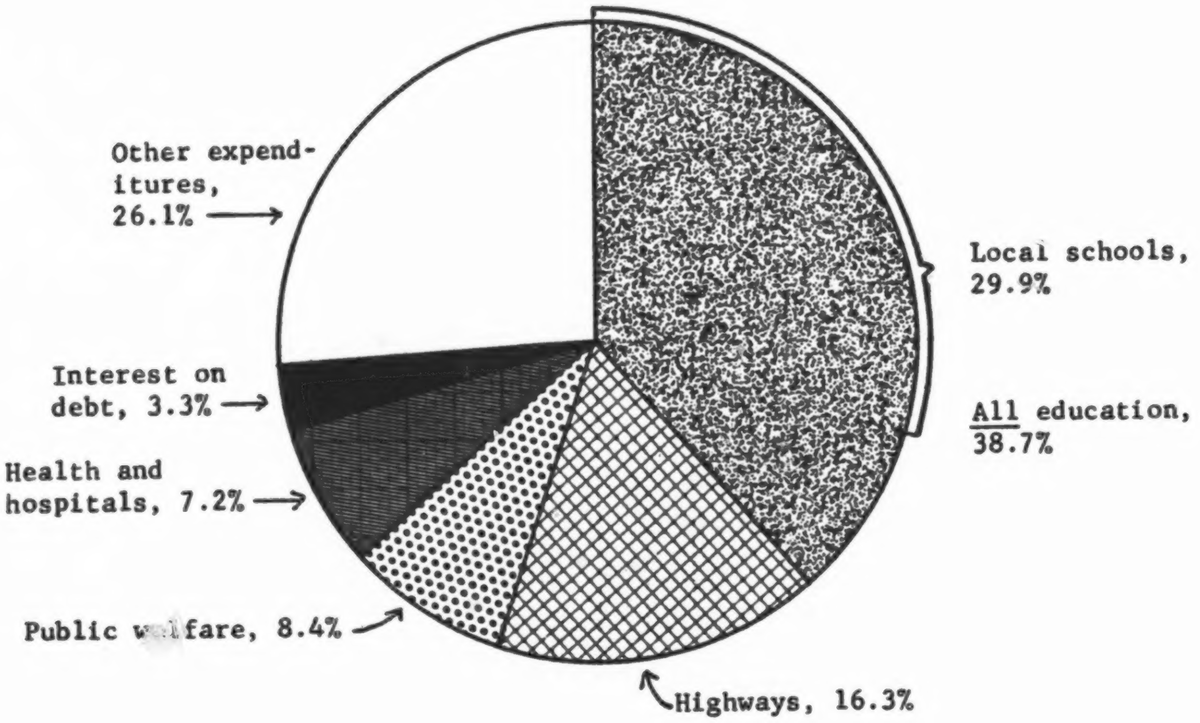
EXPENDITURES FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS, 1966-67



Total expenditures, $27,762,098,000

NEA Research Division

DIRECT EXPENDITURES OF STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS, 1964-65



Total direct expenditures $74,954,000,000

NEA Research Division

Table 87 shows that state expenditures for institutions of higher education in 1965 totaled $27.24 per capita nationwide, a variation from a high of $64.65 in Alaska to a low of $13.42 in Massachusetts. Thirteen states spent more than $45 per capita on institutions of higher education, but three states spent less than $15 per capita. Per-capita state and local government expenditures for higher education in 1964-65 totaled $30.25 nationwide, ranging from over $50 in eight states to $13.48 in Massachusetts (Table 88).

State and local expenditures for local schools (including capital outlay) nationwide took $115.44 per capita (Table 89).

Estimated current expenditures per pupil in average daily attendance for elementary and secondary schools for 1966-67 is $564 (Table 90). Increases over 1956-57 are given in Table 93. The increases reflect both a more nearly adequate school program and a rise in prices in the decade. Variations in per-pupil amounts and in percent of increase among the states are great. Per-pupil expenditures vary from a high of $912 in New York to a low of $315 in Mississippi. Increases over expenditures 10 years ago vary from a high of 164.8 percent in Virginia to a low of 49.1 percent in Vermont. Per-pupil expenditures for public elementary and secondary schools equaled 3.8 percent of personal income, a range from 5.9 percent in Wyoming to 3.0 percent in Illinois (Table 92).

Table 94 gives current expenditures per pupil in average daily membership in 1966-67. The range is from $840 in New York to $291 in Mississippi; no data are available for six states.

Expenditures per pupil in federally aided vocational programs in 1964 was $73, a range from $162 in Massachusetts to $46 in Arkansas (Table 95).

Pupil transportation costs in 1963-64 amounted to 3.6 percent of current expenditures, a range from 13.1 percent in

Texas to 0.8 percent in Hawaii (Table 96). The average per pupil nationwide was $39.35; in Alaska it was $111.52; in North Carolina, $13.03 (Table 97).

Other Expenditures

State expenditures for public welfare and correction in 1965 equaled 41.9 percent of the state expenditures for all education. In Massachusetts this item took about 15 percent more than education did (Table 98).

In 1964-65 the state and local governments together spent per capita $32.58 for public welfare (Table 99), $27.66 for health and hospitals (Table 100), $13.15 for police protection (Table 101), $6.74 for fire protection (Table 102), and $63.05 for highways (Table 103).

Indebtedness

Expenditures in excess of revenues, usually for capital outlay, have resulted in varying amounts of indebtedness for most of the states. At the end of the fiscal year 1965, state governments in Arizona, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wisconsin, and Wyoming had no long-term outstanding debt backed by the states' full faith and credit. The debt of the other states varied from a low of $.04 per capita in Indiana to a high of $485.82 in Delaware. Table 104, which shows these figures, excludes the debt which in some way is not backed by the full faith and credit of the state, for example, bonds of "authorities."

Table 105 shows the per-capita net long-term debt of state and local governments combined. Nationwide the average in fiscal 1964-65 was $486.04 and ranged from $128.00 in South Dakota to $1,151.77 in Washington.

81--Per-Capita Total General Expenditures of the States, 1965

1.	Alaska (1-$506.72)	$776.01*
2.	Wyoming	407.18
3.	Delaware	366.56
4.	Hawaii	362.78
5.	Nevada	331.81
6.	New Mexico	329.50
7.	Utah	308.50
8.	Washington	306.62
9.	Louisiana	293.26
10.	Vermont	290.91
11.	North Dakota	288.66
12.	Oregon	279.10
13.	California	273.40
14.	Montana	268.73
15.	Oklahoma	263.64
16.	Colorado	249.92
17.	Arizona	249.20
18.	South Dakota	240.61
19.	Wisconsin	239.01
20.	Minnesota	235.90
21.	Idaho	232.65
22.	Rhode Island	231.42
23.	New York	220.49
24.	West Virginia	220.40
25.	Michigan	216.80
26.	Maryland	210.98
27.	Connecticut	210.01
28.	Iowa	209.42
	UNITED STATES	208.87
29.	Alabama	207.02
30.	Massachusetts	206.79
31.	Kentucky	206.78
32.	Mississippi	195.93
33.	Indiana	195.01
34.	Kansas	193.11
35.	Maine	191.57
36.	Florida	188.42
37.	North Carolina	182.25
38.	Virginia	180.80
39.	Georgia	180.66
40.	Pennsylvania	180.47
41.	Illinois	178.56
42.	Arkansas	177.38
43.	New Hampshire	175.44
44.	Tennessee	174.56
45.	Missouri	172.41
46.	South Carolina	171.58
47.	Texas	160.68
48.	Nebraska	153.69
49.	Ohio	148.10
50.	New Jersey	121.86

*See footnote on page 23.
Ref. 9:13.

82--Per-Capita Total General Expenditures of State and Local Governments, 1964-65

1.	Alaska (1-$696.35)	$928.46*
2.	Nevada	635.54
3.	Wyoming	611.85
4.	California	533.58
5.	Hawaii	494.40
6.	Colorado	480.59
7.	New York	479.83
8.	Delaware	478.81
9.	Washington	475.16
10.	Oregon	470.94
11.	Montana	463.50
12.	North Dakota	459.84
13.	Utah	454.56
14.	New Mexico	436.73
15.	Minnesota	433.21
16.	South Dakota	417.01
17.	Wisconsin	416.30
18.	Arizona	414.70
19.	Vermont	413.52
20.	Massachusetts	409.05
21.	Connecticut	402.40
22.	Michigan	399.31
23.	Idaho	392.71
	Iowa	392.71
25.	Louisiana	391.53
26.	Rhode Island	391.08
	UNITED STATES	386.73
27.	Kansas	385.03
28.	Oklahoma	378.84
29.	Illinois	365.63
30.	Maryland	363.01
31.	Florida	358.93
32.	New Jersey	354.08
33.	Indiana	344.56
34.	Nebraska	342.16
35.	New Hampshire	339.58
36.	Ohio	331.32
37.	Pennsylvania	327.33
38.	Texas	326.13
39.	Missouri	323.76
40.	Maine	312.96
41.	Virginia	311.21
42.	Georgia	310.02
43.	Kentucky	307.56
44.	West Virginia	306.78
45.	Alabama	306.57
46.	Mississippi	296.88
47.	Tennessee	283.10
48.	North Carolina	265.04
49.	Arkansas	264.45
50.	South Carolina	237.88

*See footnote on page 23.
Ref. 18:45.

83--Per-Capita State Expenditures for All Education, 1965

1.	Alaska (4-$141.64)	$188.85*
2.	Delaware	179.66
3.	New Mexico	159.18
4	Utah	147.95
5.	Washington	134.37
6.	Hawaii	133.11
7.	Wyoming	111.46
8.	Minnesota	99.43
9.	Michigan	98.34
10.	Arizona	97.29
11.	Louisiana	94.70
12.	Oregon	94.25
13.	Colorado	94.13
14.	Indiana	92.88
15.	California	92.73
16.	Nevada	91.00
17.	New York	88.29
18.	North Carolina	87.31
19.	Vermont	83.51
20.	Montana	83.48
21.	Oklahoma	83.26
22.	North Dakota	79.72
23.	Georgia	79.39
24.	Alabama	77.54
25.	Wisconsin	76.93
26.	Florida	75.91
	UNITED STATES	75.29
27.	West Virginia	73.70
28.	Mississippi	73.19
29.	Texas	72.59
30.	South Carolina	71.51
31.	Kentucky	69.36
32.	Maryland	69.03
33.	Idaho	68.02
34.	Kansas	67.93
35.	Iowa	65.97
36.	Pennsylvania	65.60
37.	Tennessee	61.83
38.	Rhode Island	59.50
39.	South Dakota	58.85
40.	Virginia	58.37
41.	Arkansas	58.25
42.	Illinois	58.22
43.	Missouri	55.65
44.	Connecticut	52.46
45.	Maine	49.72
46.	Ohio	41.44
47.	New Hampshire	40.06
48.	Nebraska	36.97
49.	Massachusetts	35.88
50.	New Jersey	35.18

*See footnote on page 23.
Ref. 9:13.

84--Per-Capita Total Expenditures of State and Local Governments for All Education, 1964-65

1.	Alaska (10-$185.28)	$247.04*
2.	Colorado	220.90
3.	Utah	219.37
4.	Wyoming	205.43
5.	Oregon	203.59
6.	California	202.85
7.	Nevada	199.97
8.	Delaware	199.36
9.	New Mexico	197.46
10.	Washington	188.53
11.	Arizona	185.26
12.	Montana	181.95
13.	Minnesota	178.93
14.	Michigan	178.19
15.	Indiana	175.99
16.	Wisconsin	174.86
17.	Iowa	174.61
18.	North Dakota	173.80
19.	Kansas	166.58
20.	New York	165.34
21.	South Dakota	161.43
22.	Hawaii	158.37
23.	Vermont	156.95
	UNITED STATES	149.47
24.	Idaho	147.11
25.	Texas	146.42
26.	Maryland	146.05
27.	Nebraska	143.55
28.	Oklahoma	143.19
29.	Connecticut	140.26
30.	Illinois	138.24
31.	New Jersey	135.82
32.	Florida	128.18
33.	Rhode Island	128.17
34.	Pennsylvania	126.39
35.	Ohio	126.25
36.	Virginia	126.04
37.	Louisiana	123.08
38.	Massachusetts	121.80
39.	Missouri	121.49
40.	New Hampshire	119.09
41.	North Carolina	116.89
42.	Georgia	113.82
43.	West Virginia	113.36
44.	Kentucky	109.83
45.	Maine	108.10
46.	Alabama	107.52
47.	Mississippi	104.91
48.	South Carolina	103.43
49.	Arkansas	98.98
50.	Tennessee	97.53

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*See footnote on page 23.
Ref. 18:46.

85--State and Local Total Expenditures for All Education as Percent of Direct General Expenditures for All Functions, 1964-65

1.	Indiana	51.1%
2.	Utah	48.3
3.	Colorado	46.0
4.	New Mexico	45.2
5.	Texas	44.9
6.	Arizona	44.7
7.	Michigan	44.6
8.	Iowa	44.5
9.	North Carolina	44.1
10.	South Carolina	43.5
11.	Kansas	43.3
12.	Oregon	43.2
13.	Wisconsin	42.0
14.	Nebraska	41.9
15.	Delaware	41.6
16.	Minnesota	41.3
17.	Virginia	40.5
18.	Maryland	40.2
19.	Washington	39.7
20.	Montana	39.3
21.	South Dakota	38.7
	UNITED STATES	38.7
22.	Pennsylvania	38.6
23.	California	38.5
24.	New Jersey	38.4
25.	Ohio	38.1
26.	Vermont	37.9
27.	Illinois	37.8
	North Dakota	37.8
	Oklahoma	37.8
30.	Idaho	37.5
	Missouri	37.5
32.	Arkansas	37.4
33.	West Virginia	36.9
34.	Georgia	36.7
35.	Florida	35.7
	Kentucky	35.7
37.	Mississippi	35.3
38.	Alabama	35.1
	New Hampshire	35.1
40.	Connecticut	34.9
41.	Maine	34.5
	New York	34.5
	Tennessee	34.5
44.	Wyoming	33.6
45.	Rhode Island	32.8
46.	Hawaii	32.0
47.	Nevada	31.5
48.	Louisiana	31.4
49.	Massachusetts	29.8
50.	Alaska	26.6

Ref. 18:34, 36, 38.

86--Direct Expenditures of State and Local Governments for All Education in 1964-65 as Percent of Personal Income in 1965

1.	Utah	9.3%
2.	New Mexico	9.1
3.	Wyoming	8.3
4.	Colorado	8.2
5.	Arizona	8.0
6.	North Dakota	7.6
7.	Montana	7.5
	South Dakota	7.5
9.	Alaska	7.3
10.	Oregon	7.2
11.	Minnesota	6.7
	Vermont	6.7
13.	Mississippi	6.6
14.	Iowa	6.5
	Washington	6.5
16.	California	6.4
	Wisconsin	6.4
18.	Kansas	6.3
	Oklahoma	6.3
20.	Indiana	6.2
	Texas	6.2
22.	Idaho	6.1
	Nevada	6.1
24.	Delaware	5.9
	Louisiana	5.9
	Michigan	5.9
27.	North Carolina	5.7
28.	Alabama	5.6
	South Carolina	5.6
	West Virginia	5.6
31.	Hawaii	5.5
	Nebraska	5.5
33.	Arkansas	5.4
	Kentucky	5.4
	UNITED STATES	5.4
35.	Florida	5.3
	Virginia	5.3
37.	Georgia	5.2
38.	New York	5.0
39.	Maryland	4.9
40.	Maine	4.8
	Tennessee	4.8
42.	Missouri	4.6
	New Hampshire	4.6
	Pennsylvania	4.6
45.	Ohio	4.5
	Rhode Island	4.5
47.	Illinois	4.2
	New Jersey	4.2
49.	Connecticut	4.1
50.	Massachusetts	4.0

Ref. 18:34, 36, 38; 25:12.

87--State Expenditures for State Institutions of Higher Education per Capita of Population, 1965

1.	Alaska (8-$48.49)	$64.65*
2.	Utah	60.47
3.	Colorado	58.49
4.	New Mexico	57.11
5.	Oregon	50.42
6.	Wyoming	49.92
7.	Vermont	49.06
8.	Indiana	48.59
9.	Arizona	48.16
10.	North Dakota	48.13
11.	Washington	46.16
12.	Wisconsin	45.69
13.	Delaware	45.05
14.	Michigan	44.06
15.	Iowa	43.25
16.	Minnesota	42.78
17.	Montana	42.24
18.	South Dakota	41.38
19.	Oklahoma	41.36
20.	Kansas	41.01
21.	Hawaii	40.79
22.	California	32.54
23.	Idaho	29.31
24.	Nebraska	27.77
25.	Illinois	27.49
26.	West Virginia	27.27
	UNITED STATES	27.24
27.	New Hampshire	27.06
28.	Louisiana	26.35
29.	North Carolina	25.48
30.	Mississippi	24.96
31.	Nevada	24.52
32.	Maryland	24.08
33.	Alabama	23.11
34.	Arkansas	22.94
35.	Texas	22.91
36.	Rhode Island	22.27
37.	Kentucky	22.01
38.	Virginia	21.62
39.	Georgia	21.36
40.	Missouri	20.48
41.	Maine	20.03
42.	Tennessee	19.84
43.	Florida	19.73
44.	Ohio	19.15
45.	South Carolina	17.88
46.	New York	16.22
47.	Connecticut	15.56
48.	Pennsylvania	14.62
49.	New Jersey	14.21
50.	Massachusetts	13.42

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*See footnote on page 23.
Ref. 9:13.

88--Per-Capita State and Local Government Expenditures for Higher Education, 1964-65

1.	Alaska (11-$48.49)	$64.65*
2.	Colorado	62.52
3.	Utah	60.47
4.	New Mexico	57.11
5.	Wyoming	55.50
6.	Oregon	52.72
7.	Washington	52.46
8.	Arizona	50.45
9.	North Dakota	49.47
10.	Vermont	49.05
11.	Indiana	48.58
12.	Wisconsin	47.66
13.	Michigan	46.89
14.	Delaware	45.05
15.	Iowa	44.57
16.	California	43.87
17.	Kansas	43.64
18.	Minnesota	42.78
19.	Montana	42.49
20.	Oklahoma	41.44
21.	South Dakota	41.37
22.	Hawaii	40.79
23.	Idaho	32.65
24.	Nebraska	32.01
	UNITED STATES	30.25
25.	Illinois	29.61
26.	Mississippi	29.27
27.	Kentucky	27.46
28.	West Virginia	27.26
29.	New Hampshire	27.05
30.	Florida	26.36
31.	Louisiana	26.34
32.	North Carolina	25.74
33.	Texas	25.70
34.	Maryland	25.46
35.	Nevada	24.51
36.	Ohio	24.10
37.	Alabama	23.11
38.	Arkansas	22.94
39.	New York	22.86
40.	Missouri	22.43
41.	Rhode Island	22.26
42.	Virginia	21.61
43.	Georgia	21.36
44.	Maine	20.02
45.	Tennessee	19.83
46.	South Carolina	17.88
47.	Connecticut	15.56
48.	Pennsylvania	14.62
49.	New Jersey	14.20
50.	Massachusetts	13.48

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*See footnote on page 23.
Ref. 18:46.

89--Per-Capita State and Local Expenditures for Local Schools (Including Capital Outlay), 1964-65

1.	Alaska (14-$131.92)	$175.89*
2.	Nevada	170.43
3.	California	156.50
4.	Colorado	154.21
5.	Utah	153.22
6.	Oregon	146.05
7.	Wyoming	146.02
8.	Delaware	143.67
9.	Montana	136.36
10.	New York	135.54
11.	New Mexico	135.20
12.	Minnesota	134.03
13.	Washington	133.18
14.	Arizona	130.19
15.	Michigan	128.67
16.	Iowa	126.24
17.	Wisconsin	124.61
18.	Indiana	124.25
19.	Kansas	120.32
20.	North Dakota	120.02
21.	New Jersey	119.52
22.	Texas	119.50
23.	Maryland	118.34
24.	Connecticut	117.33
25.	South Dakota	116.93
	UNITED STATES	115.44
26.	Idaho	111.15
27.	Nebraska	107.76
28.	Illinois	105.63
29.	Pennsylvania	105.35
30.	Massachusetts	104.69
31.	Hawaii	103.90
32.	Ohio	101.11
33.	Virginia	100.63
34.	Vermont	99.36
35.	Florida	98.87
36.	Oklahoma	98.09
37.	Rhode Island	97.15
38.	Missouri	97.13
39.	Louisiana	92.31
40.	Georgia	88.29
41.	North Carolina	87.48
42.	New Hampshire	86.85
43.	Maine	83.12
44.	West Virginia	81.83
45.	South Carolina	79.65
46.	Alabama	76.50
47.	Kentucky	76.18
48.	Tennessee	74.25
49.	Mississippi	72.53
50.	Arkansas	72.45

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*See footnote on page 23.
Ref. 18:46.

90--Estimated Current Expenditures for Public Elementary and Secondary Schools per Pupil in ADA, 1966-67

1.	New York	$912
2.	Alaska (4-$658)	877*
3.	New Jersey	740
4.	Wyoming	669
5.	Connecticut	657
6.	Oregon	645
7.	Delaware	629
8.	Wisconsin	614
9.	California	613
10.	Illinois	603
	Maryland	603
12.	Minnesota	597
	Pennsylvania	597
	Rhode Island	597
15.	Montana	594
16.	Nevada	591
17.	Hawaii	588
18.	Michigan	583
19.	Washington	581
20.	Indiana	580
21.	Massachusetts	572
22.	Colorado	571
23.	Arizona	568
	UNITED STATES	564
24.	New Mexico	556
	Virginia	556
26.	Louisiana	554
27.	Kansas	533
28.	Iowa	529
29.	Vermont	525
30.	New Hampshire	523
31.	Utah	500
32.	Missouri	496
33.	North Dakota	485
34.	Florida	479
35.	Ohio	468
36.	South Dakota	467
37.	Nebraska	462
38.	Oklahoma	461
39.	Texas	449
40.	Maine	435
41.	Georgia	430
42.	Kentucky	423
43.	North Carolina	411
	West Virginia	411
45.	Tennessee	395
46.	Alabama	390
	Arkansas	390
48.	Idaho	389
49.	South Carolina	373
50.	Mississippi	315

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*See footnote on page 23.
Ref. 5:34.

91--Current Expenditures per Public-School Pupil in ADA as Percent of National Average, 1966-67

1.	New York	161.7%
2.	Alaska (4-116.7%)	155.5*
3.	New Jersey	131.2
4.	Wyoming	118.7
5.	Connecticut	116.5
6.	Oregon	114.4
7.	Delaware	111.5
8.	Wisconsin	108.9
9.	California	108.7
10.	Illinois	106.9
	Maryland	106.9
12.	Minnesota	105.9
	Pennsylvania	105.9
	Rhode Island	105.9
15.	Montana	105.3
16.	Nevada	104.8
17.	Hawaii	104.3
18.	Michigan	103.4
19.	Washington	103.0
20.	Indiana	102.8
21.	Massachusetts	101.4
22.	Colorado	101.2
23.	Arizona	100.7
	UNITED STATES	100.0
24.	Nebraska	99.6
25.	New Mexico	98.6
	Virginia	98.6
27.	Louisiana	98.2
28.	Kansas	94.5
29.	Iowa	93.8
30.	Vermont	93.1
31.	New Hampshire	92.7
32.	Utah	88.7
33.	Missouri	87.9
34.	North Dakota	86.0
35.	Florida	84.9
36.	Ohio	83.0
37.	South Dakota	82.8
38.	Oklahoma	81.7
39.	Texas	79.6
40.	Maine	77.1
41.	Georgia	76.2
42.	Kentucky	75.0
43.	North Carolina	72.9
	West Virginia	72.9
45.	Tennessee	70.0
46.	Alabama	69.1
	Arkansas	69.1
48.	Idaho	69.0
49.	South Carolina	66.1
50.	Mississippi	55.9

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*See footnote on page 23.
Ref. 5:34.

92--Total Current Expenditures for Public Elementary and Secondary Schools in 1965-66 as Percent of Personal Income in 1965

1.	Wyoming	5.9%
2.	New Mexico	5.4
	Utah	5.4
4.	Montana	5.2
5.	Arizona	5.0
	South Dakota	5.0
7.	Alaska	4.9
8.	Louisiana	4.8
9.	Oregon	4.7
10.	Colorado	4.6
11.	Minnesota	4.5
	Washington	4.5
13.	North Carolina	4.3
	North Dakota	4.3
15.	Alabama	4.2
	Arkansas	4.2
	New York	4.2
	Oklahoma	4.2
	South Carolina	4.2
20.	Hawaii	4.1
	Iowa	4.1
	Kansas	4.1
	Mississippi	4.1
24.	Indiana	4.0
	Texas	4.0
26.	Georgia	3.9
	Maine	3.9
	Michigan	3.9
	Nevada	3.9
	West Virginia	3.9
	Wisconsin	3.9
32.	California	3.8
	Idaho	3.8
	Tennessee	3.8
	UNITED STATES	3.8
35.	Florida	3.7
	Kentucky	3.7
	New Jersey	3.7
	Pennsylvania	3.7
	Vermont	3.7
40.	Maryland	3.6
	Virginia	3.6
42.	Connecticut	3.5
	Delaware	3.5
	Nebraska	3.5
45.	Missouri	3.3
	New Hampshire	3.3
	Ohio	3.3
48.	Rhode Island	3.2
49.	Massachusetts	3.1
50.	Illinois	3.0

Ref. 5:33; 25:12.

93--Percent Increase in Estimated Current Expenditures per Pupil in ADA, 1956-57 to 1966-67

1.	Virginia	164.8%
2.	Arkansas	160.0
3.	Tennessee	135.1
4.	Hawaii	131.0
5.	North Carolina	127.1
6.	Kentucky	126.9
7.	Alabama	112.0
8.	Georgia	109.8
9.	Mississippi	107.7
10.	Maine	107.1
11.	Nebraska	104.4
12.	Indiana	103.5
13.	West Virginia	98.6
14.	New York	97.4
15.	Maryland	94.5
16.	Michigan	94.3
	South Carolina	94.3
18.	Utah	93.8
19.	Florida	93.7
20.	Delaware	92.9
21.	Rhode Island	92.6
22.	Oklahoma	92.1
23.	Connecticut	91.0
24.	Massachusetts	88.8
	UNITED STATES	88.0
25.	Louisiana	87.8
26.	Wisconsin	86.1
27.	New Hampshire	83.5
28.	Washington	82.1
29.	New Jersey	80.5
30.	California	78.2
31.	Alaska	78.0
32.	Pennsylvania	77.9
33.	Kansas	77.7
34.	Oregon	77.2
35.	Iowa	76.3
36.	Colorado	73.0
37.	Missouri	72.7
	Texas	72.7
39.	Arizona	70.4
40.	North Dakota	70.2
41.	Minnesota	68.2
42.	Wyoming	67.3
43.	Montana	66.9
44.	Idaho	64.8
45.	New Mexico	63.5
46.	Nevada	63.3
47.	South Dakota	63.2
48.	Illinois	63.0
49.	Ohio	51.0
50.	Vermont	49.1
	Puerto Rico	197.3
	Virgin Islands	329.7

Ref. 4:28, 32; 5:34, 35.

94--Current Expenditure per Pupil in Average Daily Membership, 1966-67

1.	New York	$840
2.	Alaska (4-$621)	828*
3.	New Jersey	686
4.	Wyoming	633
5.	Connecticut	611
6.	Oregon	609
7.	Delaware	591
8.	Wisconsin	582
9.	Minnesota	571
10.	California	567
11.	Nevada	564
12.	Pennsylvania	562
13.	Rhode Island	561
14.	Illinois	560
15.	Maryland	559
16.	Hawaii	554
17.	Montana	550
18.	New Mexico	543
19.	Massachusetts	538
20.	Colorado	536
21.	Indiana	534
	UNITED STATES	529
22.	Arizona	521
23.	Louisiana	516
	Virginia	516
25.	Vermont	501
26.	New Hampshire	495
27.	Utah	476
28.	North Dakota	469
29.	South Dakota	462
30.	Florida	451
31.	Oklahoma	444
32.	Nebraska	443
	Ohio	443
34.	Texas	425
35.	Maine	417
36.	Georgia	398
	Kentucky	398
38.	West Virginia	391
39.	North Carolina	390
40.	Tennessee	378
41.	Alabama	374
42.	Arkansas	371
43.	South Carolina	348
44.	Mississippi	291
	Idaho	Data not available
	Iowa	
	Kansas	
	Michigan	
	Missouri	
	Washington	
	Canal Zone	796
	Guam	371
	Puerto Rico	257
	Virgin Islands	538

*See footnote on page 23.
Ref. 5:34, 35.

95--Expenditure per Student in Federally Aided Vocational Programs, 1964

1.	Massachusetts	$162
2.	New Jersey	147
3.	Nevada	145
4.	Vermont	133
5.	Connecticut	129
6.	Delaware	125
7.	Alaska (17-$91)	122*
8.	Pennsylvania	113
9.	Maine	108
10.	Idaho	106
11.	Wyoming	105
12.	Illinois	103
	New Mexico	103
14.	Oklahoma	97
15.	New Hampshire	95
16.	North Dakota	93
17.	Indiana	92
18.	Missouri	89
19.	Montana	88
20.	Louisiana	85
	Virginia	85
22.	Maryland	82
23.	West Virginia	81
24.	Iowa	80
	North Carolina	80
26.	Alabama	77
27.	Minnesota	76
	New York	76
29.	Kentucky	75
30.	South Dakota	74
31.	Ohio	73
	Tennessee	73
	UNITED STATES	73
33.	Kansas	72
	Oregon	72
	Utah	72
36.	Arizona	69
	Florida	69
	Nebraska	69
39.	Washington	65
40.	Hawaii	64
41.	Rhode Island	63
42.	Michigan	62
43.	Texas	61
44	Georgia	59
45.	South Carolina	58
46.	Mississippi	54
47.	Colorado	52
	Wisconsin	52
49.	California	50
50.	Arkansas	46
	Guam	175
	Puerto Rico	52
	Virgin Islands	202

*See footnote on page 23.
Ref. 22:141, 142.

96--Pupil Transportation Expenditures as Percent of Current Expenditures for Elementary and Secondary Schools, 1963-64

1.	Texas	13.1%
2.	North Dakota	9.6
3.	Louisiana	7.5
4.	Arkansas	6.7
	Mississippi	6.7
6.	Indiana	6.5
	West Virginia	6.5
8.	Maine	6.3
	Montana	6.3
10.	Idaho	6.0
	Iowa	6.0
	Kentucky	6.0
13.	Minnesota	5.7
	Wyoming	5.7
15.	New Hampshire	5.6
16.	Georgia	5.5
17.	New Mexico	5.4
	Vermont	5.4
19.	Missouri	5.2
20.	Wisconsin	5.0
21.	Tennessee	4.8
22.	Alaska	4.6
	Oklahoma	4.6
24.	Kansas	4.2
25.	Delaware	4.1
	Maryland	4.1
27.	Alabama	4.0
28.	Pennsylvania	3.8
29.	Rhode Island	3.6
	Virginia	3.6
	UNITED STATES	3.6
31.	South Carolina	3.5
	Washington	3.5
33.	Connecticut	3.4
	South Dakota	3.4
35.	Colorado	3.3
36.	Nebraska	3.2
37.	Massachusetts	3.1
38.	New York	3.0
39.	Illinois	2.8
	Michigan	2.8
	Nevada	2.8
	New Jersey	2.8
43.	Ohio	2.7
44.	Utah	2.5
45.	Arizona	2.3
	California	2.3
	Florida	2.3
	Oregon	2.3
49.	North Carolina	2.2
50.	Hawaii	0.8

Ref. 2; unpublished data from Office of Education.

97--Average Cost of Transportation per Pupil Transported, 1963-64

1.	Alaska (4-$83.64)	$111.52*
2.	Wyoming	106.08
3.	Montana	98.25
4.	North Dakota	89.28
5.	Nebraska	77.83
6.	South Dakota	73.80
7.	Kansas	73.39
8.	New Mexico	64.95
9.	Indiana	62.89
10.	Wisconsin	60.54
11.	Iowa	59.80
12.	Minnesota	58.82
13.	New York	56.55
14.	Nevada	56.31
15.	California	53.15
16.	New Jersey	50.92
17.	New Hampshire	48.77
18.	Vermont	48.61
19.	Delaware	47.68
20.	Louisiana	45.99
21.	Idaho	44.29
22.	Missouri	43.92
23.	Maryland	43.84
24.	Colorado	43.65
25.	Oklahoma	43.52
26.	Hawaii	43.20
27.	Maine	42.92
28.	Massachusetts	41.77
29.	Texas	41.37
30.	Rhode Island	40.61
31.	Washington	39.54
	UNITED STATES	39.35
32.	Connecticut	39.21
33.	Pennsylvania	38.98
34.	Michigan	38.14
35.	Arizona	35.30
36.	Utah	34.25
37.	West Virginia	33.80
38.	Arkansas	33.39
39.	Georgia	33.29
40.	Kentucky	33.08
41.	Tennessee	27.89
42.	Florida	27.26
	Ohio	27.26
44.	Mississippi	24.27
45.	Alabama	23.75
46.	Oregon	23.55
47.	Illinois	22.55
48.	Virginia	22.18
49.	South Carolina	16.97
50.	North Carolina	13.03

*See footnote on page 23.
Ref. 2.

98--State Expenditures for Public Welfare and Correction as Percent of State Expenditure for All Education, 1965

1.	Indiana	12.6%
2.	Delaware	16.7
3.	Wyoming	17.9
4.	Hawaii	18.9
5.	Virginia	19.2
6.	Alaska	19.4
7.	Utah	20.8
8.	New Mexico	23.0
	South Carolina	23.0
10.	Montana	24.7
11.	Arizona	25.3
12.	Nevada	25.5
13.	North Carolina	25.7
14.	Michigan	26.4
15.	Minnesota	27.3
16.	Florida	29.3
17.	Wisconsin	30.5
18.	Maryland	33.3
19.	Tennessee	34.0
20.	Texas	34.4
21.	Oregon	34.6
22.	Georgia	35.0
23.	Washington	36.5
24.	Idaho	37.0
	North Dakota	37.0
26.	New York	39.3
27.	Vermont	39.5
28.	Kansas	40.0
	Mississippi	40.0
	Pennsylvania	40.0
31.	South Dakota	41.9
	UNITED STATES	41.9
32.	Iowa	42.9
33.	Kentucky	46.8
34.	Alabama	47.3
35.	New Hampshire	47.4
36.	New Jersey	47.7
37.	West Virginia	49.8
38.	Colorado	51.9
39.	California	56.6
40.	Nebraska	58.1
41.	Ohio	58.9
42.	Arkansas	59.1
43.	Missouri	61.1
44.	Illinois	62.0
45.	Louisiana	63.1
46.	Maine	64.2
47.	Connecticut	65.7
48.	Rhode Island	75.5
49.	Oklahoma	80.6
50.	Massachusetts	114.9

Ref. 9:28, 31, 33.

99--Per-Capita Expenditure of State and Local Governments for Public Welfare, 1964-65

1.	Oklahoma	$65.59
2.	Louisiana	57.60
3.	California	55.98
4.	Colorado	51.57
5.	Massachusetts	46.30
6.	Washington	41.18
7.	New York	40.35
8.	Rhode Island	40.02
9.	Minnesota	37.00
10.	West Virginia	36.17
11.	Alabama	35.55
12.	Illinois	35.41
13.	Arkansas	33.75
14.	Missouri	33.26
15.	New Mexico	32.60
	Vermont	32.60
	UNITED STATES	32.58
17.	Connecticut	32.25
18.	Kentucky	31.92
19.	Iowa	30.92
20.	Maine	30.12
21.	North Dakota	29.75
22.	Wisconsin	29.46
23.	Oregon	29.18
24.	Mississippi	28.90
25.	Utah	28.24
26.	Kansas	27.49
27.	Pennsylvania	27.42
28.	Georgia	26.82
29.	Alaska (45-$19.72)	26.29*
30.	Idaho	26.21
31.	Ohio	25.91
32.	Michigan	25.01
33.	Montana	24.93
34.	South Dakota	24.70
35.	Texas	23.62
36.	New Hampshire	23.57
37.	Delaware	22.54
38.	Arizona	22.47
39.	Wyoming	22.34
40.	North Carolina	21.65
41.	Florida	21.59
42.	Hawaii	20.98
43.	Nebraska	20.33
44.	Tennessee	20.03
45.	Nevada	19.73
46.	New Jersey	19.32
47.	Maryland	18.89
48.	South Carolina	16.14
49.	Indiana	14.85
50.	Virginia	12.75

*See footnote on page 23.
Ref. 18:47.

100-Per-Capita Expenditure of State and Local Governments for Health and Hospitals, 1964-65

1.	New York	$48.60
2.	Nevada	43.85
3.	Wyoming	42.93
4.	Massachusetts	37.24
5.	Michigan	34.27
6.	Georgia	33.89
7.	Florida	33.28
8.	California	32.56
9.	Maryland	32.52
10.	Hawaii	32.27
11.	Colorado	31.05
12.	Minnesota	30.88
13.	Alaska (27-$22.47)	29.96*
14.	Illinois	29.73
	UNITED STATES	27.66
15.	Wisconsin	27.19
16.	Idaho	25.82
17.	Kansas	25.38
18.	Tennessee	25.14
19.	Mississippi	24.94
20.	Rhode Island	24.91
21.	Missouri	24.70
22.	Delaware	24.49
	Indiana	24.49
24.	Iowa	23.70
25.	New Jersey	23.51
26.	Connecticut	23.23
27.	Louisiana	22.37
28.	Oklahoma	21.43
	Utah	21.43
30.	Nebraska	21.14
31.	Oregon	21.08
32.	New Hampshire	21.02
33.	Washington	20.91
34.	South Carolina	20.54
35.	Vermont	20.24
36.	New Mexico	20.09
37.	Ohio	19.83
38.	Kentucky	19.80
39.	Alabama	19.68
40.	Pennsylvania	19.64
41.	North Carolina	19.20
42.	Arkansas	19.02
43.	Virginia	18.57
44.	Montana	17.22
45.	West Virginia	16.71
46.	Texas	16.60
47.	Maine	15.94
48.	Arizona	15.18
49.	North Dakota	13.82
50.	South Dakota	13.49

*See footnote on page 23.
Ref. 18:47.

101--Per-Capita Expenditure by State and Local Governments for Police Protection, 1964-65

1.	New York	$22.81
2.	Nevada	22.56
3.	California	19.09
4.	New Jersey	18.11
5.	Arizona	15.91
6.	Maryland	15.70
7.	Alaska (19-$11.67)	15.66*
8.	Massachusetts	15.34
9.	Hawaii	15.31
10.	Illinois	15.29
11.	Rhode Island	14.27
12.	Florida	13.93
13.	Connecticut	13.67
14.	Wisconsin	13.24
	UNITED STATES	13.15
15.	Michigan	12.89
16.	Oregon	12.87
17.	Wyoming	12.39
18.	Missouri	11.83
19.	Colorado	11.72
20.	Washington	11.61
21.	Pennsylvania	11.50
22.	Delaware	11.41
23.	Louisiana	11.24
24.	Ohio	10.32
25.	Montana	10.23
26.	Idaho	10.03
27.	Texas	9.69
28.	Minnesota	9.44
29.	Virginia	9.42
30.	New Mexico	9.13
31.	New Hampshire	8.97
32.	Utah	8.91
33.	Indiana	8.83
34.	Iowa	8.55
35.	Oklahoma	8.38
36.	Kansas	8.15
37.	Nebraska	8.09
38.	South Dakota	7.92
39.	Georgia	7.81
40.	Maine	7.77
41.	North Carolina	7.76
42.	Tennessee	7.70
43.	Alabama	7.45
44.	Kentucky	7.37
45.	Mississippi	7.29
46.	South Carolina	7.10
47.	North Dakota	7.09
48.	Vermont	6.58
49.	West Virginia	6.15
50.	Arkansas	5.87

*See footnote on page 23.
Ref. 18:47.

102--Per-Capita Expenditure of State and Local Governments for Fire Protection, 1964-65

1.	Massachusetts	$14.49
2.	Nevada	11.73
3.	New York	11.55
4.	Connecticut	10.63
5.	Rhode Island	10.56
6.	California	9.94
7.	Hawaii	9.68
8.	New Jersey	9.14
9.	Wisconsin	8.92
10.	New Hampshire	7.63
11.	Maine	7.46
12.	Washington	7.40
13.	Colorado	7.37
14.	Maryland	7.11
	UNITED STATES	6.74
15.	Michigan	6.66
16.	Illinois	6.38
17.	Oregon	6.29
18.	Indiana	5.96
19.	Alaska (29-$4.38)	5.84*
20.	Ohio	5.74
21.	Missouri	5.41
22.	Florida	5.30
23.	Texas	5.15
24.	Arizona	4.81
25.	Idaho	4.72
26.	Minnesota	4.63
27.	Wyoming	4.51
28.	Tennessee	4.49
29.	Virginia	4.42
30.	Louisiana	4.26
31.	Pennsylvania	4.24
32.	Vermont	4.23
33.	Kansas	4.20
	Utah	4.20
35.	Iowa	4.15
36.	Oklahoma	4.11
37.	Nebraska	4.10
38.	Montana	4.01
39.	New Mexico	3.92
40.	Georgia	3.55
41.	Alabama	3.39
42.	North Carolina	3.36
43.	Delaware	3.35
44.	Kentucky	3.31
45.	Arkansas	3.15
46.	West Virginia	2.95
47.	North Dakota	2.53
48.	Mississippi	2.48
49.	South Dakota	2.28
50.	South Carolina	2.19

*See footnote on page 23.

Ref. 18:47.

103--Per-Capita Expenditure by State and Local Governments for Highways, 1964-65

1.	Alaska(1-$245.02)	$326.69*
2.	Wyoming	225.02
3.	Nevada	167.42
4.	Montana	139.52
5.	South Dakota	139.23
6.	Vermont	121.32
7.	North Dakota	114.53
8.	Delaware	111.68
9.	Idaho	103.19
10.	Oregon	100.83
11.	Utah	95.53
12.	New Mexico	90.70
13.	Iowa	88.45
14.	New Hampshire	84.63
15.	Minnesota	83.18
16.	Kansas	82.79
17.	Washington	80.77
18.	Nebraska	79.74
19.	Maine	78.56
20.	West Virginia	76.47
21.	Louisiana	76.43
22.	Virginia	73.40
23.	Connecticut	72.14
24.	Mississippi	72.06
25.	Arizona	71.57
26.	Colorado	70.51
27.	Oklahoma	70.09
28.	Rhode Island	69.80
29.	Tennessee	68.32
30.	Alabama	67.28
31.	Kentucky	66.13
32.	Wisconsin	66.03
33.	Missouri	63.95
	UNITED STATES	63.05
34.	Florida	61.64
35.	California	61.12
36.	Texas	60.59
37.	Massachusetts	60.11
38.	Ohio	60.01
39.	Illinois	57.18
40.	Maryland	54.46
41.	Pennsylvania	53.74
42.	Indiana	53.66
43.	Arkansas	52.95
44.	Hawaii	50.99
45.	Georgia	49.91
46.	New York	49.42
47.	Michigan	48.44
48.	New Jersey	47.68
49.	South Carolina	41.53
50.	North Carolina	40.46

*See footnote on page 23.

Ref. 18:46.

104--Per-Capita Net Long-Term Debt (Full Faith and Credit Only) of State Governments at End of Fiscal Year, 1965

1.	Arizona	0
	Colorado	0
	Florida	0
	Georgia	0
	Nebraska	0
	North Dakota	0
	South Dakota	0
	Utah	0
	Wisconsin	0
	Wyoming	0
11.	Indiana	$ .04
12.	Virginia	.13
13.	Idaho	1.46
14.	Montana	2.34
15.	Iowa	6.04
16.	Washington	6.79
17.	Ohio	7.39
18.	Kansas	8.33
19.	Michigan	8.75
20.	Missouri	10.79
21.	Pennsylvania	11.97
22.	Alabama	14.84
23.	Nevada	16.72
24.	Arkansas	17.97
25.	New Mexico	20.43
26.	Texas	22.51
27.	Oklahoma	27.21
28.	Illinois	30.23
29.	West Virginia	36.33
30.	North Carolina	36.60
31.	Tennessee	41.33
32.	New York	46.78
	UNITED STATES	47.11
33.	Mississippi	50.52
34.	Kentucky	54.65
35.	Minnesota	59.39
36.	South Carolina	63.21
37.	Maine	67.33
38.	Oregon	76.39
39.	New Jersey	78.08
40.	Maryland	84.69
41.	Louisiana	100.17
42.	California	116.98
43.	New Hampshire	137.39
44.	Alaska(42-$108.10)	144.13*
45.	Vermont	165.90
46.	Rhode Island	171.77
47.	Massachusetts	193.42
48.	Connecticut	231.84
49.	Hawaii	269.61
50.	Delaware	485.82

*See footnote on page 23.

Ref. 9:15.

105--Per-Capita Long-Term Debt of State and Local Governments, 1964-65

1.	South Dakota	$ 128.00
2.	Iowa	197.78
3.	South Carolina	211.79
4.	Idaho	218.66
5.	North Carolina	221.84
6.	Arkansas	263.47
7.	North Dakota	266.62
8.	Maine	270.21
9.	Indiana	281.92
10.	West Virginia	293.63
11.	Vermont	300.03
12.	Missouri	303.05
13.	Mississippi	313.68
14.	New Hampshire	315.09
15.	Montana	339.28
16.	Virginia	340.30
17.	Wisconsin	345.30
18.	New Mexico	358.80
19.	Alabama	359.66
20.	Georgia	362.81
21.	Utah	366.31
22.	Ohio	369.38
23.	Kansas .	407.05
24.	Arizona	412.08
25.	Wyoming	412.80
26.	Illinois	430.14
27.	Minnesota	441.56
28.	Oklahoma	444.89
29.	Rhode Island	447.46
30.	Kentucky	449.92
31.	Tennessee	453.86
32.	Michigan	455.13
33.	Texas	471.83
34.	New Jersey	477.09
35.	Florida	477.43
36.	Colorado	478.97
37.	Oregon	480.47
	UNITED STATES	486.04
38.	Nebraska	491.66
39.	Pennsylvania	515.66
40.	Nevada	542.76
41.	Louisiana	544.64
42.	Massachusetts	583.74
43.	California	586.82
44.	Maryland	630.51
45.	Hawaii	673.59
46.	Connecticut	674.36
47.	Alaska(42-$568.58)	758.10*
48.	New York	825.72
49.	Delaware	1,075.02
50.	Washington	1,151.77

*See footnote on page 23.

Ref. 18:48.

MISCELLANEOUS

Often such data acreage owned by the federal government and per-capita retail sales, are considered as being related to education, or they are data which help interested persons get a broad picture of the socioeconomic setting of public education.

Retail Sales

Retail sales in 1965 averaged $1,443 per capita. They were highest in Nevada at $1,784 and lowest in Mississippi at $981. (Table 106)

Federally Owned Land

Federal government ownership of land removes property from state and local tax rolls. Studies have shown, however, that federal compensation is not equal to lost tax receipts. In addition, some of this federally owned land is used for military installations manned by Service personnel whose children must have schools. Nearby school systems, therefore, must depend on federal appropriations to help pay the cost of providing instruction for these children. These items, too, must be considered in judging the adequacy of school resources.

As shown in Table 107, the federal government owns about a third of the land area of this country. Variation is from less than 1 percent in five states to more than half in five others. The federal government owns more than three-fourths of the land area of Alaska and Nevada.

Government Employees

In 1965 a total of 2,413,161 persons (civilians) were employed by the federal government within the United States, or about 12 persons in every 1,000 population. The range was from a high of 56 in 1,000 in Alaska to a low of 6 in 1,000 in Connecticut, Michigan, and Wisconsin. (Table 108)

In 1965 a total of 10,414,224 persons were employed by government, federal, state, and local, or about 54 persons in 1,000 population. The range was from 106 in Alaska to 42 in Connecticut and North Carolina (Table 109). Government employees were 16.6 percent of all employees in nonagricultural establishments (Table 110).

Measures of Health

In 1964, for the United States as a whole there were 151 physicians for every 100,000 persons, a range from 211 in New York to 66 in Alaska. Ten states were at or above the national average. (Table 107)

In 1964, for the United States as a whole there were 56 dentists for every 100,000 persons, a range from 79 in New York to 22 in South Carolina. Sixteen states were at or above the national average. (Table 108)

In 1964, nationwide 79.2 percent of the population was covered by hospitalization insurance. The range was from 94.7 percent in New York to 45.8 percent in Alaska. In 18 states, the percent was above the national average; in Alaska,the percent was less than 50. (See Table 109.)

The number of infant deaths per 1,000 live births is sometimes cited as a measure of health, education, and social progress. In 1965 (Table 114), the rate was lowest in Maine, 17.6, and highest in Mississippi, 40.2.

Crime

Major crimes comprise murder, non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny ($50 or more), and auto theft. Nationwide in 1965, there were 1,434.3 of these major crimes per 100,000 inhabitants. The variation among the states was from 501.7 in North Dakota to over 2,000 in California, Nevada, and Florida. (Table 115).

From 1964 to 1965 the crime rate increased 5.0 percent, being over 10.0 percent in 10 states. (Table 116).

NEA Membership

In May 1966, NEA membership equaled 52.3 percent of the total public-school instructional staff. The range was from over 100.0 percent in Washington to 10.6 percent in Louisiana. In 16 states, it was more than 75 percent. (Table 117)

106--Estimated Per-Capita Retail Sales, 1965

1.	Nevada	$1,784
2.	Illinois	1,681
3.	Hawaii	1,648
4.	Delaware	1,638
5.	Oregon	1,609
6.	Florida	1,589
7.	Michigan	1,578
8.	Wyoming	1,570
9.	Nebraska	1,569
10.	New Jersey	1,568
11.	Colorado	1,562
12.	Connecticut	1,559
13.	Massachusetts	1,536
14.	Vermont	1,533
15.	Missouri	1,528
16.	New Hampshire	1,519
17.	Idaho	1,518
18.	Indiana	1,510
19.	New York	1,498
20.	Iowa	1,497
21.	Montana	1,468
22.	Rhode Island	1,456
23.	Washington	1,449
24.	Maryland	1,448
	UNITED STATES	1,443
25.	Minnesota	1,426
26.	North Dakota	1,423
27.	Ohio	1,407
28.	Kansas	1,398
29.	Maine	1,395
30.	Utah	1,382
31.	Wisconsin	1,375
32.	Arizona	1,374
33.	Texas	1,373
34.	Pennsylvania	1,361
35.	South Dakota	1,322
36.	Oklahoma	1,302
37.	Alaska (50-$957)	1,276*
38.	Georgia	1,266
39.	Tennessee	1,260
40.	Virginia	1,245
41.	New Mexico	1,231
42.	North Carolina	1,206
43.	California	1,194
44.	Arkansas	1,177
45.	Kentucky	1,142
46.	West Virginia	1,136
47.	Louisiana	1,115
48.	Alabama	1,105
49.	South Carolina	1,036
50.	Mississippi	981

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*See footnote on page 23.

Ref. 6:B-2.

107--Percent of State Acreage Owned by the Federal Government, June 30, 1965

1.	Connecticut	0.3%
2.	Iowa	0.5
3.	Maine	0.6
4.	New York	0.7
5.	Ohio	0.8
6.	Kansas	1.1
	Rhode Island	1.1
8.	Illinois	1.3
9.	Massachusetts	1.4
10.	Nebraska	1.5
11.	Indiana	1.6
12.	Texas	1.7
13.	Pennsylvania	2.0
14.	New Jersey	2.1
15.	Delaware	2.7
16.	Maryland	2.9
17.	Oklahoma	3.1
18.	Alabama	3.4
19.	Louisiana	3.6
20.	Missouri	3.9
21.	Kentucky	4.3
	Vermont	4.3
23.	North Dakota	4.7
24.	Mississippi	5.1
	Wisconsin	5.1
26.	Georgia	5.4
27.	South Carolina	5.8
28.	Tennessee	6.0
29.	North Carolina	6.1
30.	West Virginia	6.2
31.	Minnesota	6.5
32.	South Dakota	6.9
33.	Virginia	8.4
34.	Hawaii	8.9
35.	Michigan	9.0
36.	Arkansas	9.3
37.	Florida	9.7
38.	New Hampshire	12.2
39.	Washington	29.4
40.	Montana	29.6
	UNITED STATES	33.7
41.	New Mexico	34.6
42.	Colorado	36.1
43.	California	44.1
44.	Arizona	44.7
45.	Wyoming	48.2
46.	Oregon	52.0
47.	Idaho	64.3
48.	Utah	67.3
49.	Nevada	87.1
50.	Alaska	98.3

Ref. 22:198.

108--Number of Federal Civilian Government Employees (within United States) per 1,000 Population

1.	Connecticut	6
	Michigan	6
	Wisconsin	6
4.	Indiana	7
	Iowa	7
	Louisiana	7
	New Hampshire	7
	North Carolina	7
	West Virginia	7
10.	Arkansas	8
	Delaware	8
	Minnesota	8
	Mississippi	8
	New Jersey	8
15.	Kansas	9
	Kentucky	9
	Ohio	9
	Vermont	9
19.	Florida	10
	Illinois	10
	New York	10
	South Carolina	10
	Tennessee	10
24.	Idaho	11
	Nebraska	11
26.	Massachusetts	12
	North Dakota	12
	Oregon	12
	Pennsylvania	12
	Texas	12
	UNITED STATES	12
31.	Missouri	13
32.	Arizona	14
	California	14
	Montana	14
	South Dakota	14
36.	Georgia	15
	Maine	15
	Rhode Island	15
39.	Washington	16
	Wyoming	16
41.	Nevada	17
42.	Alabama	18
43.	Colorado	19
	Oklahoma	19
45.	New Mexico	24
46.	Virginia	26
47.	Maryland	27
48.	Utah	30
49.	Hawaii	34
50.	Alaska	56

Ref. 20:10, 30.

109--Number of Government Employees per 1,000 Population, 1965

1.	Connecticut	42
	North Carolina	42
3.	Arkansas	43
4.	Kentucky	44
	New Jersey	44
6.	South Carolina	45
7.	Pennsylvania	46
	West Virginia	46
9.	Illinois	48
	Mississippi	48
	Ohio	48
12.	Indiana	49
	Michigan	49
	Tennessee	49
15.	Delaware	50
	Louisiana	50
	Missouri	50
	Rhode Island	50
	Texas	50
20.	Florida	52
	Georgia	52
	Iowa	52
	Massachusetts	52
	Wisconsin	52
25.	Alabama	53
	UNITED STATES	54
26.	Minnesota	55
	New York	55
28.	Arizona	56
29.	Vermont	57
30.	Maine	58
	New Hampshire	58
32.	California	59
	Idaho	59
	Nebraska	59
35.	Virginia	62
36.	Kansas	63
	Nevada	63
	Oklahoma	63
	Oregon	63
40.	Montana	65
	Washington	65
42.	Maryland	66
	South Dakota	66
44.	North Dakota	67
45.	Colorado	70
	New Mexico	70
47.	Wyoming	74
48.	Hawaii	76
49.	Utah	79
50.	Alaska	106

Ref. 20:10, 30.

110--Government Employees as Percent of Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, 1965

1.	Connecticut	11.2%
2.	New Hampshire	12.2
3.	Illinois	12.9
	Pennsylvania	12.9
5.	New Jersey	13.1
6.	Ohio	13.7
7.	Delaware	13.8
	Massachusetts	13.8
9.	North Carolina	13.9
10.	Michigan	14.1
11.	Indiana	14.2
12.	Rhode Island	14.3
13.	New York	14.7
14.	Wisconsin	15.0
15.	Missouri	15.3
	Vermont	15.3
17.	South Carolina	16.3
	UNITED STATES	16.6
18.	Tennessee	16.7
19.	West Virginia	17.2
20.	Maryland	17.3
21.	Minnesota	17.6
22.	Georgia	17.7
23.	Kentucky	17.9
	Texas	17.9
25.	Florida	18.3
	Iowa	18.3
	Nevada	18.3
28.	Maine	18.5
29.	Arkansas	18.7
	Louisiana	18.7
31.	Virginia	19.0
32.	California	19.1
33.	Oregon	19.5
34.	Alabama	20.2
35.	Nebraska	21.2
36.	Washington	21.6
37.	Kansas	21.8
	Mississippi	21.8
39.	Idaho	22.5
40.	Arizona	22.6
41.	Colorado	23.6
	Oklahoma	23.6
43.	Montana	25.7
44.	Utah	26.4
45.	Hawaii	26.6
46.	Wyoming	27.0
47.	North Dakota	27.6
48.	New Mexico	28.6
49.	South Dakota	30.0
50.	Alaska	42.5

Ref. 22:226.

111--Number of Physicians per 100,000 Population, 1964

1.	New York	211
2.	Massachusetts	198
3.	Connecticut	178
4.	California	177
5.	Colorado	176
6.	Vermont	172
7.	Maryland	160
8.	Pennsylvania	155
9.	Rhode Island	152
10.	Washington	151
	UNITED STATES	151
11.	Minnesota	148
	Missouri	148
	Oregon	148
14.	Michigan	145
15.	Florida	144
16.	New Jersey	142
17.	Ohio	138
18.	Delaware	137
	Hawaii	137
	Illinois	137
	New Hampshire	137
22.	Arizona	132
23.	Utah	129
24.	Maine	124
25.	Iowa	120
26.	Kansas	119
	Wisconsin	119
28.	Oklahoma	115
29.	Nebraska	114
30.	Louisiana	113
	Texas	113
32.	Tennessee	112
33.	Virginia	111
34.	Indiana	104
35.	Montana	102
	North Carolina	102
37.	Georgia	101
	West Virginia	101
39.	Nevada	99
40.	Kentucky	97
	New Mexico	97
42.	Idaho	94
43.	Wyoming	93
44.	North Dakota	89
45.	Arkansas	88
46.	Alabama	80
47.	South Carolina	79
48.	South Dakota	78
49.	Mississippi	74
50.	Alaska	66

Ref. 22:67.

112--Number of Dentists per 100,000 Population, 1964

1.	New York	79
2.	Oregon	75
3.	Washington	71
4.	Hawaii	70
5.	Massachusetts	68
	Minnesota	68
7.	Connecticut	65
8.	Utah	63
9.	Nebraska	62
10.	New Jersey	61
	Wisconsin	61
12.	Illinois	60
13.	Pennsylvania	60
14.	California	58
15.	Colorado	58
16.	Iowa	57
	UNITED STATES	56
17.	Montana	55
	Rhode Island	55
19.	Michigan	52
	Missouri	52
21.	Wyoming	51
22.	Idaho	50
23.	Ohio	48
24.	Kansas	47
	Vermont	47
26.	Florida	46
27.	Indiana	45
	Maine	45
	New Hampshire	45
30.	North Dakota	44
	South Dakota	44
32.	Tennessee	41
33.	Maryland	40
	Oklahoma	40
35.	West Virginia	39
36.	Arizona	37
	Delaware	37
	Virginia	37
39.	Kentucky	36
	Louisiana	36
41.	Nevada	35
	Texas	35
43.	Alabama	31
44.	Alaska	30
	Arkansas	30
	North Carolina	30
47.	New Mexico	29
48.	Georgia	28
	Mississippi	28
50.	South Carolina	22

Ref. 22:67

113--Percent of Civilian Population Covered by Hospital Insurance, 1964

1.	New York	94.7%
2.	Pennsylvania	91.2
3.	Illinois	90.7
4.	Ohio	90.6
5.	Rhode Island	89.1
6.	Connecticut	88.7
	Delaware	88.7
8.	Massachusetts	88.0
9.	Missouri	87.5
10.	Minnesota	84.6
11.	Michigan	84.1
12.	Indiana	83.8
13.	North Dakota	83.3
14.	Oregon	83.0
15.	Iowa	81.4
16.	Wisconsin	80.9
17.	Colorado	80.4
18.	Vermont	80.3
	UNITED STATES	79.2
19.	Oklahoma	78.3
20.	West Virginia	77.6
21.	Maine	76.4
22.	Georgia	75.5
	Nebraska	75.5
	Utah	75.5
25.	Hawaii	75.0
26.	California	74.9
	Washington	74.9
28.	Kansas	74.6
29.	North Carolina	74.1
30.	Wyoming	73.9
31.	South Carolina	72.9
32.	Tennessee	72.5
33.	New Jersey	72.2
34.	Texas	71.1
35.	South Dakota	70.7
36.	New Hampshire	69.3
37.	Montana	68.6
38.	Maryland	67.8
39.	Florida	66.1
40.	Kentucky	66.0
41.	Virginia	65.0
42.	Alabama	64.9
43.	Louisiana	64.5
44.	Idaho	62.9
45.	Mississippi	56.7
46.	Arkansas	55.5
47.	New Mexico	54.8
48.	Arizona	54.6
49.	Nevada	54.4
50.	Alaska	45.8

114--Estimated Number of Infant Deaths per 1,000 Live Births, 1965

1.	Maine	17.6
2.	Vermont	18.8
3.	Minnesota	19.9
	Utah	19.9
5.	Nebraska	20.3
6.	Iowa	20.6
	Massachusetts	20.6
8.	Kansas	20.7
9.	New Hampshire	20.9
10.	North Dakota	21.0
11.	Wyoming	21.1
12.	Oregon	21.4
	Wisconsin	21.4
14.	Hawaii	21.5
15.	Rhode Island	21.8
16.	Ohio	22.0
	Washington	22.0
18.	Connecticut	22.2
19.	California	22.4
	New Jersey	22.4
21.	South Dakota	22.7
22.	Indiana	23.2
23.	Pennsylvania	23.3
24.	Colorado	23.6
	Idaho	23.6
	New York	23.6
	Oklahoma	23.6
28.	Michigan	23.7
29.	Montana	24.2
	Nevada	24.2
31.	Texas	24.3
	UNITED STATES	24.8
32.	Arkansas	24.9
	Missouri	24.9
34.	Kentucky	25.0
	Delaware	25.0
36.	Arizona	25.1
37.	Illinois	25.3
38.	Maryland	25.4
39.	West Virginia	26.2
40.	New Mexico	26.6
41.	Virginia	27.2
42.	Florida	28.5
43.	Tennessee	28.6
44.	Georgia	28.7
45.	Alabama	30.5
46.	North Carolina	30.8
47.	South Carolina	31.6
48.	Louisiana	32.5
49.	Alaska	37.2
50.	Mississippi	40.2
	Puerto Rico	40.5
	Virgin Islands	32.5

115--Number of Known Major Crimes per 100,000 Population, 1965

1.	North Dakota	501.7
2.	West Virginia	528.8
3.	Vermont	579.4
4.	New Hampshire	610.5
5.	South Dakota	632.4
6.	Maine	680.0
7.	Mississippi	690.8
8.	Iowa	706.5
9.	Wisconsin	737.6
10.	Arkansas	739.9
11.	Nebraska	851.5
12.	Idaho	927.3
13.	Pennsylvania	968.8
14.	North Carolina	980.0
15.	Kansas	996.5
16.	Wyoming	1,001.6
17.	Ohio	1,038.7
18.	Kentucky	1,051.6
19.	Alabama	1,067.9
20.	Montana	1,082.7
21.	Tennessee	1,082.9
22.	South Carolina	1,096.8
23.	Oklahoma	1,150.0
24.	Minnesota	1,150.3
25.	Virginia	1,158.6
26.	Connecticut	1,175.1
27.	Louisiana	1,184.0
28.	Georgia	1,199.7
29.	Indiana	1,217.9
30.	Delaware	1,287.6
31.	Washington	1,363.4
32.	Utah	1,394.3
33.	New Jersey	1,396.6
34.	Texas	1,403.9
35.	Rhode Island	1,417.9
	UNITED STATES	1,434.3
36.	Oregon	1,486.9
37.	Massachusetts	1,507.3
38.	New Mexico	1,514.4
39.	Colorado	1,544.3
40.	Missouri	1,602.5
41.	New York	1,608.2
42.	Illinois	1,613.1
43.	Alaska	1,709.9
44.	Maryland	1,718.2
45.	Michigan	1,734.8
46.	Hawaii	1,890.1
47.	Arizona	1,934.5
48.	Florida	2,010.9
49.	Nevada	2,395.7
50.	California	2,643.5

116--Change in Rate of Known Major Crimes, 1964 to 1965

1.	Nevada	-14.2%
2.	South Carolina	- 9.8
3.	North Dakota	- 9.3
4.	Arizona	- 6.4
5.	Illinois	- 5.8
6.	Oklahoma	- 5.0
7.	Georgia	- 3.9
8.	West Virginia	- 3.6
9.	Louisiana	- 3.2
10.	Montana	- 2.7
11.	Arkansas	- 2.6
12.	Rhode Island	- 2.4
13.	South Dakota	- 2.2
14.	Tennessee	- 1.9
15.	Colorado	- 0.6
16.	Delaware	- 0.3
17.	Alabama	+ 1.1
18.	Maine	+ 1.2
19.	Kentucky	+ 1.4
20.	New Jersey	+ 1.8
21.	Washington	+ 1.9
22.	Wisconsin	+ 2.6
23.	Ohio	+ 2.7
24.	Virginia	+ 2.8
	Wyoming	+ 2.8
26.	Texas	+ 3.0
27.	Kansas	+ 3.2
28.	Minnesota	+ 3.8
29.	Missouri	+ 4.1
30.	Florida	+ 4.3
31.	Idaho	+ 4.4
32.	Indiana	+ 4.5
33.	Connecticut	+ 4.9
	UNITED STATES	+ 5.0
34.	North Carolina	+ 5.2
35.	New Mexico	+ 6.7
36.	New York	+ 7.5
37.	Iowa	+ 8.6
38.	Mississippi	+ 8.8
39.	California	+ 9.0
40.	Massachusetts	+ 9.6
41.	Oregon	+11.0
42.	New Hampshire	+11.8
43.	Vermont	+12.8
44.	Michigan	+12.9
45	Pennsylvania	+13.2
46.	Utah	+13.4
47.	Nebraska	+14.5
48.	Maryland	+18.3
49.	Hawaii	+19.6
50.	Alaska	+21.9

117--NEA Membership as Percent of Estimated Number of Public-School Employees, May 1966

1.	Washington	101.0%
2.	Kansas	96.5
3.	West Virginia	95.0
4.	Oregon	91.3
5.	Idaho	88.6
6.	Iowa	85.2
7.	Montana	85.1
8.	Utah	83.6
9.	Nevada	83.1
	Tennessee	83.1
11.	Arizona	81.4
12.	Kentucky	79.7
13.	Wyoming	78.1
14.	Hawaii	77.9
	New Mexico	77.9
16.	North Carolina	76.2
17.	Alaska	71.6
18.	Missouri	69.1
19.	Oklahoma	69.0
20.	Alabama	68.2
21.	North Dakota	67.8
22.	Maine	65.9
23.	Maryland	63.8
24.	Colorado	63.7
25.	Pennsylvania	63.1
26.	Nebraska	61.1
27.	Georgia	60.3
28.	Indiana	60.2
29.	Arkansas	58.6
30.	Virginia	56.8
31.	New Hampshire	56.4
32.	Ohio	52.9
	UNITED STATES	52.3
33.	Minnesota	51.9
	Vermont	51.9
35.	South Carolina	51.7
36.	South Dakota	50.9
37.	Florida	50.2
38.	California	47.5
39.	Delaware	46.7
40.	New Jersey	44.9
41.	Illinois	43.5
42.	Michigan	41.1
43.	Texas	38.1
44.	Wisconsin	37.6
45.	Connecticut	28.7
46.	Massachusetts	28.5
47.	New York	28.1
48.	Mississippi	21.3
49.	Rhode Island	12.0
50.	Louisiana	10.6
	Puerto Rico	17.9

Ref. 3:2.

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GLOSSARY

Average daily attendance: average of pupils attending when schools are actually in session.

Average daily membership: an average of the pupils belonging, those present plus those absent, when schools are actually in session.

Basic administrative unit: the local school district, the unit for the operation of elementary and secondary schools or for contracting for school services.

Birth rate: number of registered births per 1,000 population (excluding the Armed Forces abroad).

Current expenditures (USOE and NEA series): all amounts spent at all levels of administration--state, intermediate, and basic local--for public elementary and secondary day schools for administration, instructional services, plant operation and maintenance, fixed charges, and other school services (attendance, health services, transportation, food services, etc.). Includes the cost of operating the state department of education and the intermediate (county) departments of education; employers' (state, intermediate, and local) contributions to retirement systems and/or social security on behalf of public-school employees; and federal, state, and local funds expended to cover deficit (gross expenditure less sales) of school lunch and milk programs.

Disposable personal income: estimates of disposable personal income are obtained by deducting from personal income direct personal taxes and certain other nontax payments to government. The personal taxes deducted include federal, state, and local income taxes, estate and gift taxes, and miscellaneous licenses and permits. Property taxes are not deducted.

Education (Census series): schools, colleges, and other educational institutions (e.g., for blind, deaf, and other handicapped individuals), and educational programs for adults, veterans, and other special classes. The local schools category mainly involves elementary and secondary schools but also includes any locally operated junior colleges or other institutions of higher education. Includes related school-administered facilities and services (pupil transportation, school health and recreational activities, school lunch programs, school libraries, etc.). Also classed under this heading, where they occur, are state government programs for operation of local public schools, for state construction of school buildings, for direct purchase and operation of school buses, and the like. The state institutions of higher education category includes activities of institutions of higher education operated by the state government, except that agricultural experiment stations and agricultural extension services are classified under natural resources, and amounts for university-operated hospitals serving the public are classified under hospitals. Revenue and expenditure for dormitories, dining rooms, athletic events, student activities, and other commercial or auxiliary services financed wholly or mainly through charges for services are reported on a gross basis. Direct expenditure for other education consists of state and county administration and supervision, and of special educational programs.

Enrollment, cumulative: a cumulative count of the number of different pupils registered during the entire school year; new entrants are added, but those leaving are not subtracted; kindergartens are included in elementary-school enrollment; junior high schools are included in secondary-school enrollment; junior colleges are omitted.

Enrollment, fall: the count of the pupils registered in the fall of the school year, usually October; kindergartens are included in elementary school, and junior high schools are included in secondary school; junior colleges are omitted.

Federal aid to states and individuals: expenditures made by the federal government as direct payments to states under cooperative arrangements and expenditures to individuals within states for subsidies, relief, and other aids.

Government workers: all persons who work for any governmental unit, federal, state, local, or international, regardless of the activity which the particular agency carries on.

General expenditure: all expenditure of a government other than the specifically enumerated kinds of expenditure classified as utility expenditure, liquor stores expenditure, and insurance trust expenditure.

General revenue: all revenue of a government except the kinds of revenue classified as utility revenue, liquor stores revenue, and insurance trust revenue. All tax collections and intergovernmental revenue, even if designated for insurance trust or local utility purposes, are classed under general revenue.

High-school graduate: a person who receives formal recognition from the school authorities for completing the prescribed high-school course of study; excludes persons granted high-school equivalency certificates.

Household: a unit which includes all persons occupying a house, apartment, or room regarded as a dwelling unit, excluding group quarters such as dormitories.

Illiteracy: inability to read and write a simple message either in English or in any other language. Not to be confused with functional illiteracy, a term used by the Army in World War II to refer to persons who were incapable of understanding the kinds of written instructions that are needed for carrying out basic military functions or tasks. Since that time the term functional illiterate has commonly been used to denote a person who has completed fewer than five years of schooling.

Instruction room: includes classroom laboratories and shops, but excludes auditoriums, gymnasiums, libraries, study halls, and multi-purpose rooms.

Instructional staff in local public schools: number of positions, not the number of different individuals occupying the positions during the school year. Includes all public elementary and secondary (junior and senior high) day school positions (or full-time equivalents) which are in the nature of teaching or the improvement of the teaching-learning situation. Includes consultants or supervisors of instruction, principals, teachers, guidance personnel, librarians, psychological personnel, and other instructional staff. Excludes attendance personnel, health services personnel, clerical personnel, and junior-college staff.

Instructional staff in higher education: those engaged in teaching and related academic research in colleges and universities, including those in hospitals, agricultural experiment stations, and farms.

Intergovernmental transactions: intergovernmental revenue and intergovernmental expenditure comprise, respectively, payments from one government to another as grants-in-aid, shared revenues, payments in lieu of taxes, or reimbursements either for shared support of governmental functions or for contractual services. Does not include grants in kind (e.g., distribution of food for school lunch program).

Major crimes: murder, non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny ($50 or more), and auto theft.

Net effective buying income: same as disposable personal income.

Net long-term debt: total long-term debt outstanding minus offsets to long-term debt, which comprise financial assets of sinking funds and other reserve funds, however designated, which are specifically held for retirement of long-term debt. Full faith and credit includes all long-term credit obligations of the government and its agencies backed by full faith and credit (implying the power of taxation).

Non-instructional staff in higher education: cafeteria workers, clerical and custodial workers in colleges and universities, hospitals, agricultural experiment stations, and farms.

Non-instructional staff in local schools: administrative and clerical personnel, plant operation and maintenance employees, bus drivers, lunchroom, health, and recreational personnel engaged by school systems.

Normal building capacity: the number of pupils that can be accommodated, without multiple sessions, in the instruction rooms of the accessible, publicly owned school plants in use, according to state and local standards of normal capacity. Excess enrollment in one school is not reduced by any unused capacity in another.

Personal income: state personal income is the current income received by residents of the states from all sources, including transfers from government and business, but excluding transfers among persons. It is a before-tax measure. The total includes non-monetary income or income received in kind. The figures include income of individuals and also income of nonprofit institutions, private trust funds, and private pension, health, and welfare funds.

Population (total): total resident population; it includes persons in the Armed Forces stationed in each area.

Population of voting age: population 21 years old and older except those (a) 18 years old and older in Georgia and Kentucky, (b) 19 years old and older in Alaska, and (c) 20 years old and older in Hawaii. Includes aliens, and excludes Armed Forces abroad.

Property taxes: taxes conditioned on ownership of property and measured by its value.

Revenue from own sources: all revenue of a government (taxes and other) except intergovernmental revenue.

Revenue receipts (NEA estimates): Includes all revenue receipts available for expenditures for current expenses, capital outlay, and debt service for public schools, including all appropriations from general funds of federal, state, county, and local governments, receipts from taxes levied for school purposes, income from permanent school funds and endowments, income from leases of school lands, interest on bank deposits, tuition, gifts, etc. Amounts which increase the school indebtedness or which represent exchanges of school property for money are excluded. Revenue receipts from federal sources include money distributed from the federal treasury either directly to local school districts or through the state and county, including grants for vocational education, for aid to federally affected areas, for National Defense Education Act programs, for school lunch and milk programs, for educating Indians in local public schools, and money derived from federal forest reserves and federal oil royalties. (No special effort is made to include amount of grants in kind, for example, for operation of the school lunch program.) Revenue receipts from state sources include all funds for the operation of the state department of education, for state (employer) contributions to retirement systems and/or social security on behalf of public-school employees, for grants in aid to intermediate and local school districts for school purposes (including funds available from state bond issues for such grants and the cost of textbooks, buses, supplies, etc. purchased by the state for distribution to local school districts), for the payment of interest on state bonds issued to provide grants to local school districts, and all other state revenue for public-school purposes. Money collected by the state as an agent of a lesser unit and turned over in like amounts to that unit is not included. Revenue receipts for public-school purposes from local, intermediate, and other souces include all funds for direct expenditure by local and intermediate districts: for school services, for the operation of intermediate departments of education, for employer contributions to retirement systems and/or social security on behalf of public-school employees, for the purchase of materials for distribution to local districts, etc. Includes net receipts from revolving funds or clearing accounts only when such funds are available for general expenditure by the local board of education. Includes gifts, and tuition and fees received from patrons.

Salary: average or arithmetic mean.

School-age population: population aged 5 through 17, inclusive.

Taxes: compulsory contributions exacted by a government for public purposes, except employee and employer assessments for retirement and social insurance purposes, which are classed as insurance trust revenue. All tax revenue is classified under general revenue and comprises amounts received (including interest and penalties but excluding refunds) from taxes imposed by the recipient government. Amounts received by a government from a tax it imposes are counted as tax revenue of that government, even though initially collected by another government; however, any amounts retained are treated as tax revenue of the collecting government. Tax amounts subsequently distributed to other governments are classified as intergovernmental transactions.